







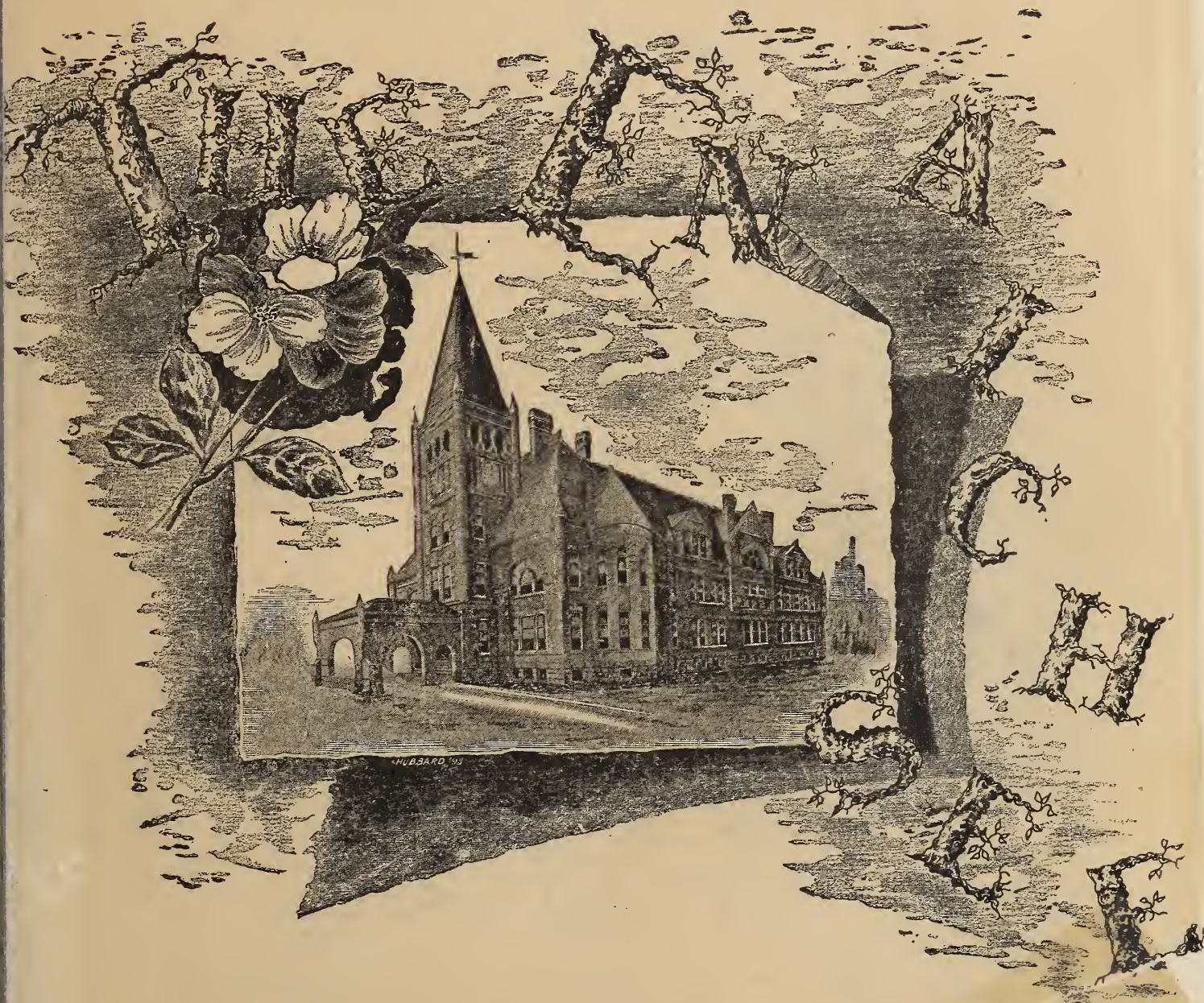
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# THE ENAICHSEE.

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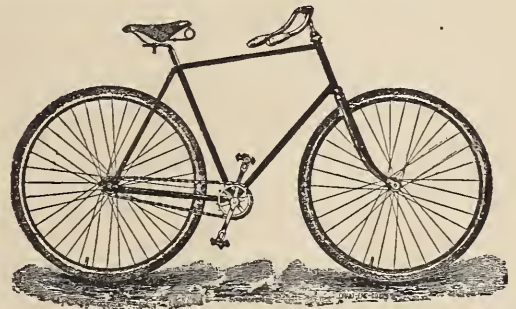
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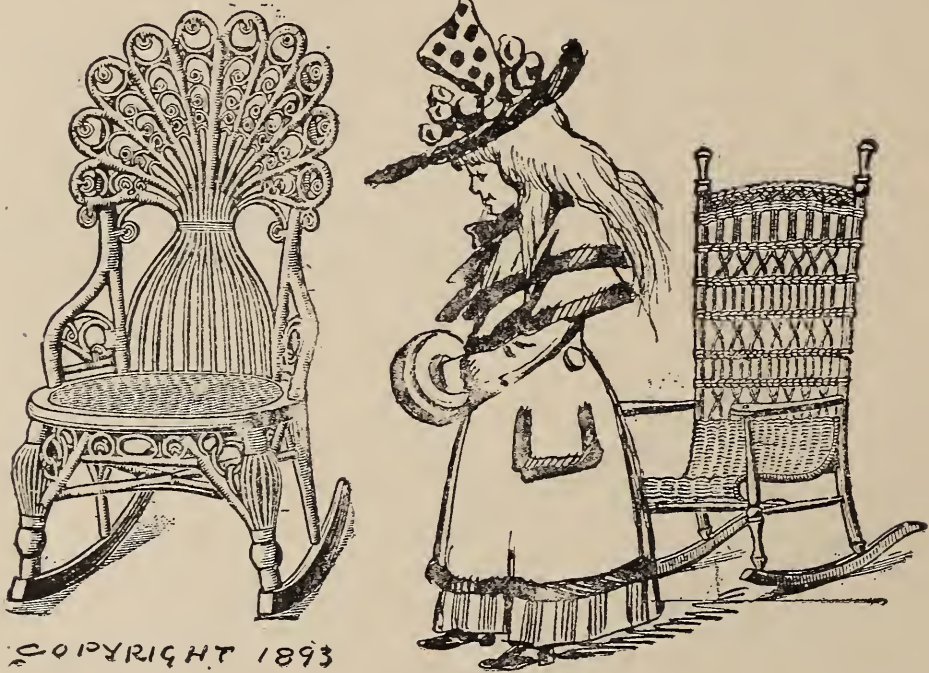
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# THE ENAICHSEE.

VOL. I.

DURHAM, N. H., JUNE 22, 1893.

No. 1.

## THE COLLEGE OUTLOOK

WITH its first appearance the ENAICHSEE brings greetings to all its readers. The editors hope to introduce more illustrations than is found in the average college paper. It is intended to include all college news and alumni notes, as well as the literary efforts of the undergraduates. Through the ENAICHSEE we hope to bring the students and alumni into closer relations, and to let the people of the state know something about the work that is being done here in College. The ENAICHSEE needs the support of all the alumni and undergraduates of the College.

\* \* \*

IT is frequently said that New Hampshire is so small a state, and so well provided with schools and colleges that there is no place for the New Hampshire College. The premises of this statement may readily be granted, but we dissent from the conclusion. That the Granite State has, for her size, an unusual number of schools and academies of a high grade, is a fact of which her citizens should be justly proud; that she has within her borders a noble institution of higher education, whose graduates, to an extraordinary degree, have guided the development of the state

and the nation, is a fact for which they cannot be sufficiently thankful; but on these accounts to say there is no room for a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is to show an ignorance of modern educational conditions. For education is not an absolutely dead thing, so much of which is to be distributed among so many people, but, like Milton's book, it contains a potency of life in it to make him to whom it ministers as active and as vigorously productive as is possible through the symmetrical development of his personality. For centuries the world has been learning that the chief object of education is the development of the individual; that individual men, like individual animals of other kinds, vary in many ways, and especially in their intellectual faculties; that the mental food which stimulates one man to a symmetrical growth may dwarf another; and, consequently, that the best results are to be attained through adapting the educational training to the needs of the individual. Because of these conditions the elective system has forced its way to the front through those strongholds of conservatism—the college and university—so that today the student can choose the general lines along which his development shall take place.

THIS liberty of selection is precisely what the State of New Hampshire now offers to her youth through her two institutions of higher education. He who desires the drill and culture to be derived from the study of the humanities will find in Dartmouth a congenial home, while he who is looking for a technical education along liberal lines may safely come to Durham. Both institutions are necessary to the educational system of the state; each has a separate field of labor; and each will be most useful as it builds itself up along the lines laid down by its founders.

THERE can be no question as to the lines along which the New Hampshire College should develop. It is a college of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. In agriculture her mission is two-fold. She has received from the general government at different times endowments for two specific purposes—an endowment of instruction and an endowment of research. In the first she stands ready not only to instruct all the youth of the state who will come to her, in the principles and practice of agriculture, and to give them if they so desire special training in the three sciences so closely allied to agriculture—chemistry, botany, and zoology—but to give all citizens of the state, who ask for it, the latest information obtainable upon any subjects where the natural sciences bear upon agriculture. In fulfilment of the obligations involved in the endowment for research, the college has as a department a well-equipped Experiment Sta-

tion, where the subjects most vitally related to the agriculture of the state are scientifically investigated.

IN the mechanic arts the New Hampshire College offers courses in mechanical and electrical engineering and in technical chemistry. These courses are designed to equip the youth of the state for successfully following the professional lines to which they are directed. The instruction embraces both the theory and practice of the work, and the man who is thus trained has an immense advantage over his untrained brother.

THROUGH this college New Hampshire also offers her daughters an opportunity for higher education. Realizing that the existing courses were not well fitted for women, the trustees some time ago added a general course in which science and modern languages are important features, and have extended to the young women of the state a cordial invitation to avail themselves of it.

WE learn with regret that Professor Jesup is to remain in Hanover with Dartmouth College. By his disconnection with the New Hampshire College its students will lose a kind friend and instructor, and the college, an earnest Christian man from its faculty. For many years he has given to his botany class the sum of \$20 in prizes, annually, for the best herbariums.

THE advent of a college paper in the New Hampshire College opens

rare opportunities to students of literary inclinations. Even those who do not possess special talent in this direction, will receive much benefit by contributing to its columns. We hope that the students will fully realize this in the future.

\* \* \*

THE ENAICHSEE is much interested in regard to the management of the College Library. It is hoped that the reading rooms will be well stocked with a variety of the best periodicals. In the library of a scientific institution like this it is necessary that all the leading scientific magazines be available for the use of the student body, while a small number of literary and classical reviews would suffice. For this reason the selection of periodicals should differ from that found in the reading rooms of classical institutions. It is the wish of the undergraduates that the reading rooms be kept open on Sunday afternoons, and there seems to be no good reason why this custom should not be established.

\* \* \*

ALL young men, intending to take a course in chemistry, will do well to study carefully the course offered by the New Hampshire College, for the new laboratory which is equipped with all the modern appliances, has no superior in this country, and under the supervision of Professors Parsons and Morse we feel confident in stating that we offer a very superior course in chemistry, to be obtained at low cost.

\* \* \*

AMONG the other changes in the College it will be found that the

standard for admission has been raised, and will be raised more in the future. This is as it should be, but still we shall miss many a young man who would otherwise make, in time, a good scholar and be a credit to the College. Many of our young men get a good common school education, but are not situated so that they can attend high schools or academies, and when they have earned money enough to go through, are between two situations, either to go into an academy or to college, one of which goes too fast for them and the other too slow. To meet this we would like to suggest the putting in of a one year preparatory course which would give such men a grand preparation. Any one who now enters the engineering course will find it hard enough, even if a graduate from a good academy, to keep along and get what the College wishes him to have. Then it is evident to all that two years in French or German is none too long, and the time spent by the freshmen in history could be much better put into a preparatory course, and the two full years be given to the languages.

\* \* \*

THE Culver Literary library was turned over to the College by that society during the spring term, and will be much enjoyed by all the students in the future. The books have all been selected from the best authors, and we hope all will enjoy them in the future as well as the members of the society have in the past. The members of the society have always been allowed to take these books out during vacations, and



we hope that in regard to these books, at least, we shall be able to continue to do so.

\* \* \*

THE beautiful design upon the front page of cover is in itself a creditable piece of artistic work. For this design we are indebted to Mr. C. L. Hubbard, '93.

#### OUR NEWLY ELECTED TRUSTEE

Fred Plummer Comings was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, April 11, 1858. The following year his parents moved to Lee, N. H., which has since been his home. His father was a minister and preached in Lee for several years. He began his education by attending school at Lee, and fitted for college at Northwood, (N. H.) Seminary. He graduated from the New Hampshire College in 1883, and has since been engaged in teaching. He was a member of Granite Chapter Q. T. V. Fraternity while in college, and is now G. F. H. of the Grand Lodge.

He is one of the most loyal of our alumni, and always stands ready to work for his *alma mater*. In April last he was elected one of the trustees of the College by its alumni, and his term of office lasts three years. He has taught in Lee, N. H., Bellows Falls, Vt., and at present is principal of the High school at South Yarmouth, Mass.

#### INSTITUTION AND BUILDINGS.

Durham is beautifully located in the southeasterly part of New Hampshire, and the town presents an attractive appearance to the observing eye.

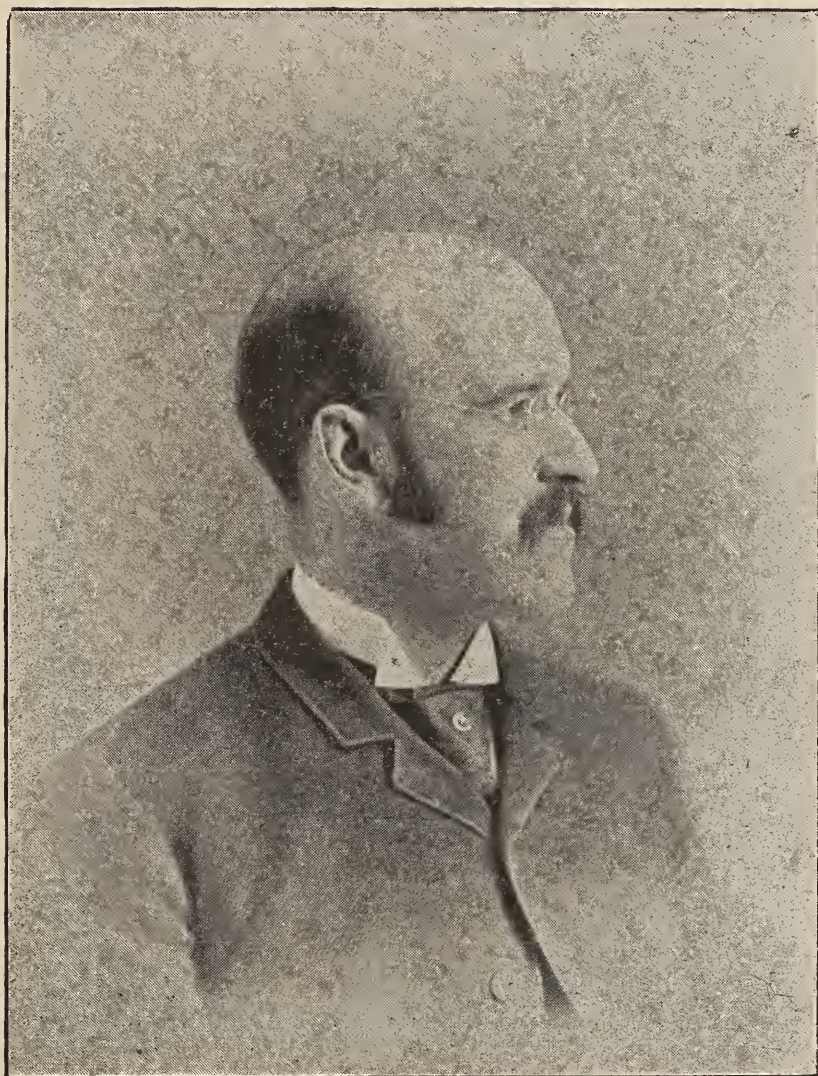
But perhaps its chief interest springs from the fact that it was one of the first towns in the state to be settled, and that it is the birthplace and burial place of Gen. Sullivan and others who made themselves famous in the Revolutionary War. The town contains about one thousand inhabitants. It is situated on the western division of the Boston and Maine railroad, about sixty miles from Boston and five miles from Dover.

The Great Bay lies only about two miles from the village, indeed the tide flows back to within a few rods of the Durham post office. Thus excellent facilities are furnished for boating, bathing and fishing.

The roads in Durham are smooth and hard, and as there are no steep hills, an excellent opportunity is furnished for those who are interested in bicycling, to ride to their hearts' content. One can ride for miles without being obliged to dismount on account of a steep ascent. The college buildings are situated near the depot. The main building and science building are on the east side of the railroad while the shop buildings, Nesmith hall, barn, etc., are on the west side.

#### THE MAIN BUILDING.

A very good idea of the general appearance of the main building can be obtained from the central figure on the title page of this paper. It is a beautiful building 128 feet long, exclusive of porte cochere, which is 40 feet in length, and 93 feet wide. It is built of granite and brick and has three stories besides the basement.



*J. P. Comings*



## OUR TRIP TO THE MINE

During the present term several of the students of the mineralogy class wished to visit Copperas Hill mine, as the previous classes had done.

The day set for the trip was not very favorable, but the party started in good spirits only to be overtaken by the rain. They were not discouraged, however, and reached the mine about 11 a. m. Hastily eating our lunches, we prepared to go into the mine by putting on some old clothes belonging to the miners. It was a grotesque party that slowly passed down the long, wet ladders, which were held in place by chains or spikes. Each took care to keep his candle right side up, also to make sure of his footing before stepping.

After descending nearly three hundred feet the shaft turns to the east and is a steep incline; at some places in this it was necessary to have the aid of chains to climb. Just beyond there the miners were at work. As a blast was nearly ready to fire we decided to remain until after the explosion. As we were somewhat in doubt as to the safety of remaining in the shaft only a few feet from the blast, we went back to a drift a short distance away and waited. The deathly stillness was broken only by the echoes of the hammer strokes and heavy breathing of the strikers. Soon the miners came hurrying to the drift. The explosions which followed quickly seemed to sway the whole hill to and fro, while the walls of the shaft vibrated and rang like an immense bell.

We wandered about the mine for a

time and climbed to the surface by a different shaft which was perpendicular and sheathed with boards. This shaft was very small, giving one scarcely room to bend his knees. What a relief to reach the top and breathe fresh air again and know that you were not liable to fall into a bottomless hole if you moved alone.

The ore chalcopyrite furnishes copper when it is used, but at present only four miners are at work, and the ore is dumped up on the hillside where it soon oxidizes. The pyrrhotite in which the chalcopyrite is found often takes fire and burns. The residue, with the oxidized chalcopyrite, is partially dissolved and washed to the bottom of the hill; on the way to the valley the solution undergoes several chemical changes, the iron oxide changing to the hydroxide and deposited, probably, as limonite. Some of the best of the ore yields 30 per cent. copper, but the average is much less.

Formerly the ore was used solely for the manufacture of copperas, which gave employment to about 300 men.

The ore was broken to egg-size and burned. Water was leached through the residue until the strength of the residue was exhausted. The solution was conveyed to vats and allowed to evaporate for a time, then it was boiled and placed in shallow vats where the copper sulphate separated by crystallization. The liquor left after taking out the crystals was boiled with fresh liquor which removed all the copperas.

This was some time ago. The old tumble-down houses, and factory, the



heaps of burned ore, all show that at one time Copperas Hill was a busy place.

We all examined the piles of ore, each taking several pieces of both pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. There is some quartz mixed with the ore which sometimes contains rutile in thread-like crystals. The trip was very interesting as none of the students had ever been in a mine of any kind before, interesting not because of any especial excitement but for the information gained.

A., '96.

### ATHLETICS

An Athletic Association has recently been organized with F. W. Howe, '94, as its president. By this association we hope to arouse the interest of the students in this department, which has been somewhat neglected in the past. With our small number of students it has been impossible to do much with athletics, but we hope '97 will bring many good athletes to enlarge our number.

The association has three separate departments, viz., base ball, foot ball, and general athletics, which includes tennis.

In base ball we have had a team until this season. For the last few years it has not been well supported. In this, as well as other sports, there has not been sufficient competition.

The students have not played foot ball very much; some have tried to organize a team but have failed for the same reason as in base ball.

Tennis has been the leading sport, and it has attracted the attention of

nearly every student. The president of the association has this department under his supervision, and if the interest continues, it will achieve great success. We hope the lady students will take part in this sport, and still greater interest will be aroused. The new field which has been spoken of as the proposed athletic grounds, will make a first class field, but will take some time to get it completed. We hope to hire a field that will answer the same purpose until the grounds are ready to use.

Now as we go to our new college home every student should strive to keep up the greatest interest in the association, and do his best work in athletics without interfering with his studies. It is only hard work that will bring success. We trust that with the aid of the faculty and trustees we can accomplish our object.

J. LEWIS CAVERNO.

\* \* \*

The subject of boating is something that is very pleasant to think of, and much pleasanter to enjoy under the right circumstances. While we were in Hanover it is safe to say not one in a dozen fellows enjoyed a boat ride, but as we near the salt water (of which every Granite State man is so proud, although we have so little), we shall have much better opportunities, and we must take hold and make a success of this branch of athletics; at least we will have boating that will be boating. Oyster river enters the salt water just a little way from the post office, and without much work a good wharf can

be put in. But let us have boats anyway. For those who prefer a quiet kind there is the reservoir, three quarters of a mile long and of very good width, which can be used, and which is a little nearer the college buildings. Many of the students are interested in boating, and many plans have been proposed. One enterprising student has thought seriously of making a boat of iron sheets, properly bent, but as yet he is the only convert he has made. We see no reason why each class can not make a boat as a part of the regular shop-work, and others may be purchased.

\* \* \*

Perhaps one of the most exhilarating of sports that we have at the present time, and which is to stay with us a great while, is cycling. Those who have ever tried the sport and have been able to keep it up for a short time, can't help catching the fever and will not be contented until they own a machine of their own. But to own a good wheel is only one part of the sport; the great pleasure is in living in a part of the country where the roads are kept in such a condition that the cyclist can ride miles and miles without having to get off and trudge through sand, mud, or walk up and down steep hills. We are all proud of our Granite hills, but there is no reason why we should not have good roads, not without hills, for that would be more than anyone could expect, but for roads that will be so much better than we now have that it will be a pleasure to ride over them.

One of the inducements to young men to enter the New Hampshire College will be the grand opportunity to enjoy this great sport. Durham is situated in a part of the state where the roads have received more attention than in most of the other sections, and many old wheelmen will remember with pleasure the trip through this section from Boston to Portland. The country is somewhat uneven but there are few grades that deserve the name of hills, so that many miles can be made without getting down and walking. In Grafton county the roads have a way of being muddy a great deal longer than can be wished, as will be illustrated by referring to the stage coach getting stuck in the mud where the frost was just coming out, and that on the third day of May when the sophomore class was trying to catch a train to take them to Grafton on a mineralogical trip. The facilities are so poor near Hanover that in the Worcester meet, May 23 and 24 there were no men from Dartmouth to enter the bicycle race.

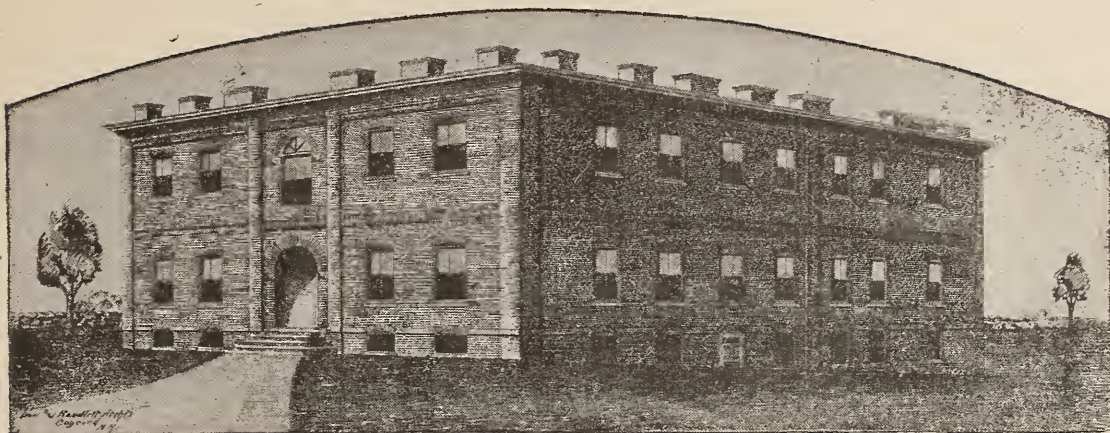
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#### EX-GOVERNOR FREDERICK SMYTH

Hon. Frederick Smyth was born in Candia, N. H., March 18, 1819. The beginning of his education was obtained in the common schools of his native town; later he took a partial course at Philips Academy, Andover, Mass.

He soon abandoned the idea of a college education, and in 1839 entered a store in Manchester, N. H. In a short time he became a member of the





THE SCIENCE BUILDING.

firm, but retired in 1849, and accepted the office of city clerk to which he was elected. He was the people's choice for mayor in 1852 and held the office until 1855. He represented Ward 3 in the legislature in 1857 and 8, and was elected governor of New Hampshire in 1865. Dartmouth College conferred the degree of A. B. upon him in 1866.

He has been a trustee of the New Hampshire College nearly ever since it was founded, and has served gratuitously as its treasurer for many years. The college has always found him a good friend and an earnest worker in its behalf. He is the founder of the Smyth prizes, which consist of \$60 to be given annually for excellence in oratory.

### THE PRESIDENCY

At a meeting of the trustees, May 18, Rev. Charles S. Murkland was elected to the presidency of the College. Mr. Murkland has been pastor of the Franklin St. Congregational church, Manchester, N. H., for seven

years, and is a man of liberal views, thoroughly interested in educational work. He was mentioned in connection with the presidency of Dartmouth College last winter. He resigned his pastorate Sunday, June 11, and probably will accept the position. With Dr. Murkland at its head the institution will fully realize the bright hopes which its friends have entertained for its future.

### MY STRAWBERRY EXPERIENCE

I had had a little experience in the strawberry business, and after deciding to go to college the idea suggested itself that I might be able partly to pay my way through college by working the strawberry business for all it was worth. I was able to do this as the picking season didn't come till the first of the summer vacation. The more I thought of the plan, the more favorable it seemed. I knew that it would involve some hard work and considerable care, but work is a good thing for a fellow when taken in moderate doses. I laid my plans care-



fully and then went to work in earnest. I measured out a little less than a quarter of an acre of ground, choosing a piece that was rather moist; this I treated with a good coat of fertilizer, which was ploughed in late in the fall. In the spring, as soon as it was dry enough, the ground was ploughed and harrowed until mellow and in good condition for setting the plants. The ground was then marked off in rows three feet apart. The plants for setting were taken from plants of one year's growth; the roots were trimmed, and then the plants were put into a basket and the basket dipped into water to moisten the roots so the dirt would adhere to them when set. Small holes were opened in the marks about one foot apart, and the plants set in these holes and the dirt packed firmly around them.

The setting of the plants was the hardest work of all. During the months of July and August the plants were cultivated and hoed once in two weeks, and after that the runners were turned for two rows to run together and form a bed. I found this method better than keeping in hills and mulching. By the first of September the vines were in good condition, having nearly covered the ground with their long runners.

The beginning of the summer vacation, after a year in college, found me still enthusiastic over the strawberry business. Some of the berries were already ripening, and before a week the ground was red with immense ripe strawberries that would

make a man's mouth water to look at. I found it necessary to hire about eight pickers every other day. The marketing I did myself in the afternoons of the picking days.

The picking season lasted about three weeks, and at the end of that time I found, after paying all expenses, that I had a neat little sum of about \$100 left, and two-thirds of my vacation still before me.

O. M. JAMES, '93.

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### NESMITH HALL

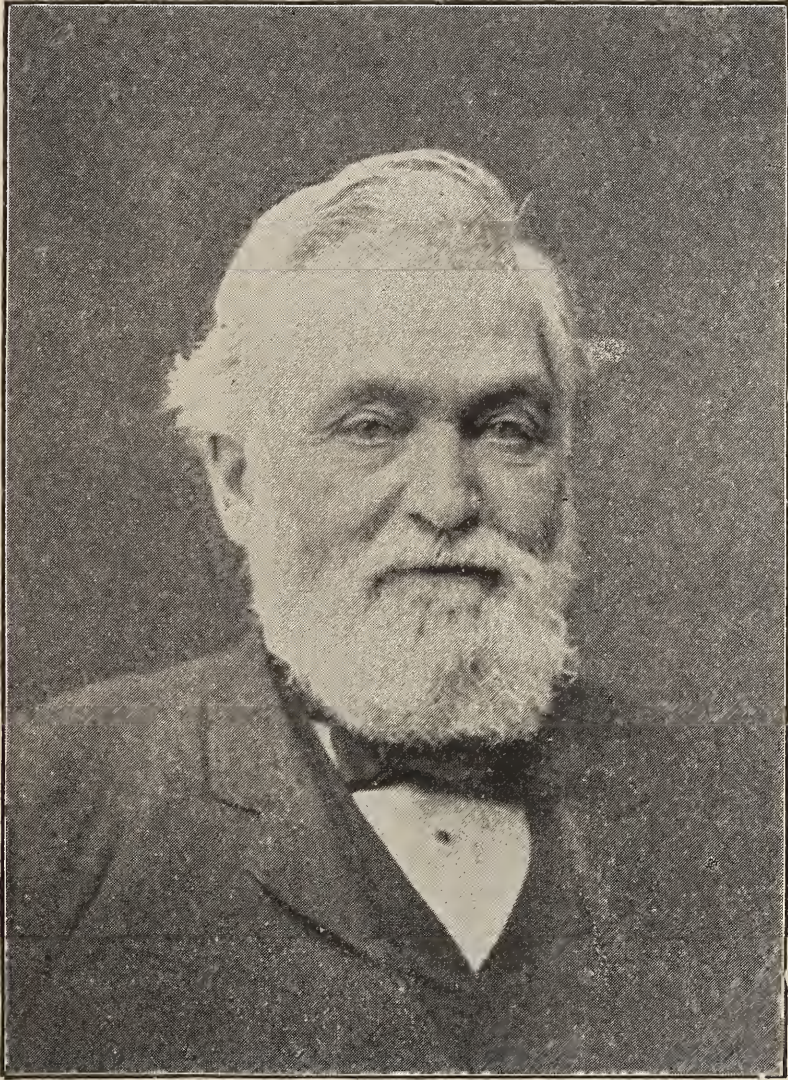
Nesmith Hall is a handsome, two story, brick building, and is used for the work of the Experiment Station. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Gas for the laboratories is furnished by a Springfield gas machine, located in the basement.

Steam for heating is furnished from the shop boiler and works to perfection.

Water is pumped into a tank in the upper story by the steam pump from the shop.

On the first floor are the office, library, chemical laboratory, and small laboratory for water analysis, etc. On the second floor are the laboratories of Dr. Lamson, the microscopist, the station museum, bath room and two suites of rooms. The attic, now unfinished, contains space for two more suites, and in the tower, where the meteorological instruments will eventually be placed, is a pleasant room which will probably be the quarters of the weather observer.

The Hall is certainly a very handsome building, and its commodious laboratories are supplied with modern conveniences, and have received warm praise from the Experiment Station directors, Profs. Cooke and Roberts, who have examined the building.



HON. FREDERICK SMYTH.





## THE CULVER LITERARY SOCIETY

The Culver Literary Society was organized during the autumn of 1871, for the purpose of developing the intellectual powers and broadening the general knowledge of its members; and especially for improvement in elocution, composition and debate. It was organized in the hope that by working in harmony with the institution with which it is connected, it might form an important factor in the student's life,—a hope which its history has well fulfilled.

The first meeting on record was held in Culver Hall, December 12, 1871, for the purpose of electing officers, which consisted of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, critic and three directors. A library was soon started, and it became necessary to add a librarian to the list of officers.

It started with a membership fee of \$1.00, and the dues for each term were \$0.50, which has since been reduced.

The library has formed a useful and distinct feature of the society's work. A large proportion of the books were purchased with money derived from the membership fees and dues. Many generous presentations were also made by professors of the institution and some of its senior classes. A set of Sir Walter Scott's works was presented by Professor Jesup, and similar gifts were made by Professors Blanpied, Diamond and others.

The library finally increased to 430 volumes, which have recently been

united with the College library, to add to its rapidly increasing numbers, and to save the funds that would otherwise be spent buying duplicates of the books already accessible.

This society has been in active operation for over twenty years, and has afforded a great opportunity to its members for training their abilities as writers and debaters. Meetings have been held once in two weeks, the exercises usually consisting of speech-making, declamations, discussions, and often-times a paper edited by one or two of the members, making an interesting and profitable program.

The ENAICHSEE owes its existence to the Culver Literary Society.

We are proud of the past history of this society, and for its future success we can safely prophesy. When we think of its success while under the control of a limited number of students, the outlook for its future prosperity with its membership greatly increased, is truly encouraging.

Its officers are, Frank S. Adams, president; Frank C. Britton, vice-president; J. Lewis Caverno, secretary; Harlan W. Barney, treasurer; Fred W. Howe, Henry E. Hill, and Charles A. Trow, directors.

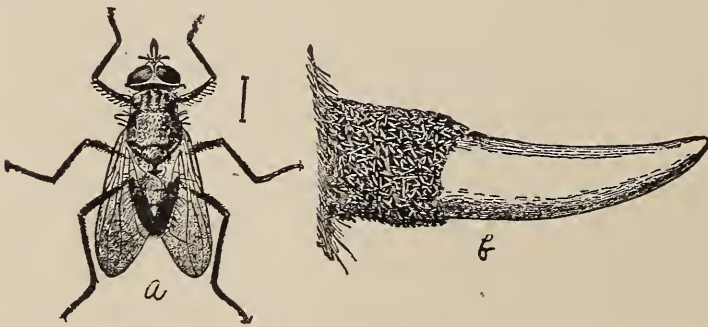
F. C. BRITTON, '95.

## THE HORN FLY

For the last few years the horn fly, (*Haematobia serrata*,) has been very troublesome to dairymen and cattle owners during the summer months. It is a native of France, and was first noticed in this country in 1886 in

Pennsylvania. It is a small fly which resembles the common house fly, except that it is smaller. It collects in masses, forming a girdle about the base of the horn, and becomes a source of great annoyance to cattle at pasture. The early reports of this insect represented it as depositing eggs at the base of the horn; it was supposed that these soon hatched and the larvae entered the brain of the animal, causing immediate death.

The eggs of the horn fly are deposited in the fresh droppings of the cattle, in which the larvae live and mature. The insect greatly annoys the animal by its bites, which produce inflammation, and often sore and bleeding spots, but never cause death.



Horn Fly: *a*, fly magnified; *b*, cow-horn with band of resting flies, reduced.

The most important result of its attack is a decrease of one-third to one-half in the amount of milk produced by a dairy cow.

The most efficient remedy is to spray the cattle with kerosene emulsion. The spraying should take place in the morning just after milking; this will keep the flies away for about two days when another application may be necessary. The spray is very easily applied by means of a

knapsack sprayer with a spray nozzle, requiring about one minute to spray each animal.

The accompanying figure reduced from *Insect Life*, shows the adult insect and the manner in which the flies collect upon the horns of cattle.

W. E. BRITTON, '93.

### A TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The value of a technical education is no longer a theme for speculation. This is shown by the vast body of young men engaged in different branches of scientific study, and by the demand for persons fitted by special training for positions in the various departments of engineering.

The technical institution now takes its place in the same rank with the classical, and the educated engineer or mechanic is recognized as being on the same level with those engaged in other professions.

The fact that the average young man, after spending four years on an engineering course, cannot at once obtain a position with a large salary, may perhaps discourage some from attempting it; but what young physician, lawyer or clergyman makes his fortune the first year after graduating?

A complete technical education necessarily consists of two parts, theory and practical work. The principal work of the school is the teaching of science, and in the time allotted

to the course it can turn out only partially educated men. Graduates must supplement the school by practical experience in after life.

There is a large amount of knowledge necessary to complete a man's practical education, which it would be a loss of time to attempt in school. The teaching of principles is the main object sought.

The practical work taken up in an engineering course must be selected as illustrating the principles of the special science under consideration, rather than for the sake of attaining manual skill. However, the student receives much more benefit from the time actually spent in the shop or drawing room, than the apprentice does from an equal amount of time given to ordinary machine-shop work, such as is usually given to beginners during the first year.

In each task assigned, the best methods of procedure, with their reasons, are given, and the student continues his work in an intelligent manner, and each operation has a meaning to him.

If a young man's circumstances are such that he cannot receive a technical education in some school, he need by no means be discouraged; for the principles of mechanism and draughting can be learned by one's self, if he only possesses sufficient energy to apply himself to study out of shop hours. But this is not an easy thing to do, as one who has tried it will readily admit; so if possible, the young man had better avail himself of a course in some technical school.

By working vacations and by means of scholarships he can very nearly pay his way through a four-years course.

With an education bearing directly on his chosen work, he has an immense advantage over his fellow workmen, and advancement will be sure and rapid.

Let no young men or women be satisfied until they have made the most of themselves possible. Whatever the degree of their talents, they will find that earnest endeavor will never go unrewarded.

C. L. HUBBARD, '93.

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### A SPLENDID CATCH

It was a sunny afternoon in July; one of those hot sultry afternoons when all nature seems stagnant, and even the commercial life of the busy city of Pittsburg languished in a state of drowsy sluggishness. Great clouds of dust rolled up from the streets and mingled with the black coal-smoke, forming an over-hanging curtain screening the earth from the direct rays of the sun, but giving the atmosphere a higher temperature by heating the dust particles that it held in suspension.

Leland Martin sat upon the broad piazza of one of the small hotels. He had been reading the morning paper, but its contents failed to interest him, and his thoughts wandered back to his college days. Ten years had passed since he graduated at Cornell, then a wild, reckless youth, with an unpromising future,—but he had



been successful after all,—yes, because he had reformed and attended strictly to business, and now was a partner in a wholesale shoe store in Pittsburg.

Martin was absolutely destitute of near kin; without brother or sister he had been reared and educated as the idol of his parents, who had both died during the previous year, leaving him alone in the world. He had never been troubled with family cares, for he was a bachelor.

Slow steps were heard upon the sidewalk, and looking toward the street Martin saw advancing a well-dressed gentlemen of about his own age, though a trifle taller, with dark hair, eyes, and moustache. As he approached, Martin recognized him as an old friend and classmate, Jack Olney, whom he had not seen since their parting at Ithaca at commencement time.

“Well Jack, old fellow,” said Leland, “Where on earth did you come from? I am delighted to see you!”

“I am both delighted and surprised to run across you here in the city, at this time of the year,” said Jack after they had talked a few moments. “Should have expected to find you at some fashionable watering-place.” “No,” said Leland, “I am no longer a society man; I tell you I’m as steady as a clock, but what have you been doing, Jack, since you left college?”

Jack took a seat and briefly related his history since graduating. He had immediately entered the employ of an electric railway company and been

very successful; the company had promoted him several times, until now he was superintending the construction of a new line in Pittsburg, with a salary of twenty-five hundred a year.

“I have been married five years,” said Jack, “and resided in New York until about three months ago, when I moved here to take charge of this work; by the way, call tonight at No. 52 7th street and see my family.”

Leland accepted the invitation, and Jack went away. For a long time he sat and mused—he remembered Jack Olney as a very quiet fellow, never entering heartily into any joke or sport at college; neither was he fond of society, and scarcely ever conversed with a lady, even when it would be mere politeness to do so. Not so with Leland, who used to attend all parties, balls and receptions, and was especially fond of the society of young ladies. “And yet,” thought Leland, “this fellow has outstripped me in the race, without the preliminary training; he is married now, and I am a bachelor, he has a home, while I have none.”

These thoughts carried him back six years, when he lived in Buffalo and loved a beautiful girl. He had hoped to marry Sybil Lawrence, but a misunderstanding had led to a quarrel, and finally to a separation, and Leland had never found anyone else to love.

While thus occupied, the time passed quickly, and in the evening he proceeded to fulfil his engagement. Arriving at Olney’s house about eight

o'clock, Leland walked leisurely up the steps, and rang the bell. The door was opened by Jack himself, who ushered Martin into the parlor, and returned a few moments later with his wife and a little girl of three summers. Never before was Leland Martin at a loss in society; he usually said and did the right thing at the right time, but now he was abashed and completely astounded, for before him, in the person of Mrs. Olney, stood his former friend and sweetheart, Sybil Lawrence.

The evening passed unpleasantly to Leland, and he was greatly relieved to regain the open air.

Sybil, who recognized her old suitor, saw his uneasiness and spared him as much as possible, but Jack was ignorant of the whole matter, and was the perpetrator of several jokes, much to Leland's discomfort. Jack even declared that he would make a match, and that Leland should be married before the year was over.

Leland reflected upon the situation for several days until he could stand it no longer; he must forget the past and live again in the future. He also needed a vacation, so he soon decided to rusticate for a few weeks in the country town of Somerset, among the mountains of Pennsylvania.

There was no special reason why he should choose this town in preference to any other, but he knew it was a pleasant retreat which he had never visited. Taking the train next morning, Leland rode about three hours and reached Somerset just before

noon. He engaged board for several weeks at the village hotel.

The village of Somerset was a small one, and he could rove over the adjacent hills and fish in the neighboring streams. After enjoying its rural haunts for several days it occurred to Martin that Somerset was the native town of Jack Olney, and the place where his family still resided.

Why did he come here? He thought of returning as he did not wish Jack to know his whereabouts; but why should he fear? The chances of meeting Jack's friends were very small—no, he would stay.

One fine afternoon Leland took his fishing rod and sauntered over the hill east of the village, where he soon found a stream and commenced fishing in it. He was now about three miles from the village and the brook led him into a pleasant grove.

He occasionally caught glimpses of the speckled beauties, darting hither and thither in the cool depths of the stream, and he thought that were it not for the cruel hook of the fisherman he would like to be a fish.

The cool shadiness of this quiet retreat entranced Leland, and exclamations of delight escaped from his lips as he passed from bend to bend, landing a fine trout from nearly every deep hole. Just before him was a shady pool, surrounded by trees whose branches cast dark shadows on the limpid water, and moss-covered stones reclined beneath their cooling shade. But Leland did not notice these beautiful surroundings for he saw a fine specimen of *Salvelinus fon-*

*tinalis* at the bottom of the pool, and a tempting fly was immediately thrown in to lure the unsuspecting fish from his hiding place.

Blanche Olney had sought the solitude of this beautiful place early in the afternoon and was reading a novel when the presence of the fisherman attracted her attention. Leland had not noticed the young lady seated at the foot of a giant maple, and she did not stir, thinking he would pass along without discovering her.

The trout snatched the fly almost instantaneously and the successful fisherman drew him out of the water with a swing toward the bank; the fish flew off the hook, and Leland trembled for an instant at the thought of losing this large and beautiful specimen. His fears were groundless, however, and great was his astonishment when the trout landed, flopping and wriggling, at the feet of the girl, who appeared quite unconcerned. "What a fine catch," said she. "A thousand pardons for thus interrupting you," began Leland. "I was much afraid of losing him. I have, indeed, been lucky today," and he secured the fish by placing it in his basket. He chatted with the girl a few minutes, then passed along; but as he looked back Blanche was making her way toward home, which was close by. He was much impressed with her beauty and wished that he might see her again.

Henceforth the sequestered spot seemed to possess a charm for Leland; he visited it the next day, and

the next, and quite often during the remainder of his vacation, but I am afraid that the depths of the pool did not reveal the centre of his attractions. He soon became acquainted with Miss Olney, for he saw her several times at this place, and later at her home.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and strange as it may seem, yet stranger things have happened; when Leland Martin returned to Pittsburg Blanche Olney was the happy possessor of somebody's heart, as well as an engagement ring, for which she had given a woman's love.

They agreed to keep this a secret from Jack, and the following winter Blanche was invited to spend a few weeks with her brother in Pittsburg. While she was visiting there, Jack invited Leland to attend a select party at his house.

Mr. Martin was present and, of course, was introduced to Miss Olney. Blanche and Leland deceived them for a time, but it was soon discovered that they were not entire strangers.

Jack proceeded to investigate and was much surprised to learn that they were well acquainted. Imagine the astonishment of Mr. and Mrs. Olney when the couple approached arm in arm, and Leland said, "*Nous etons fiancee.*"

Leland no longer harbored any ill-feeling toward Jack for marrying Sybil, for he had now found someone else to love, and the following spring Mr. and Mrs. Martin occupied a pleasant house on 20th street, where they now reside. Leland is very fond



of telling about his fishing adventure,  
and especially of the time when he  
made the "fine catch."

STEPHEN STCLARE, '93.

### ODE

[Sung at the laying of the corner-stone, Durham, N. H., June 17th, 1892.]

Honor to thee, blest N. H. C.,  
Our institution dear,  
Thy praise to sing, our voices ring,  
To swell the chorus here.

We've come from far to Durham town  
The corner stone to lay,  
And may the halls which we shall build  
Stand firm without decay.

For thee, O College, we will stand,  
To thee we pledge our love.  
For thee we pray with fervent hearts  
To Him who rules above.

O God, preserve our College dear,  
May truth its teaching be,  
And its alumni fill the land  
From east to western sea.

W. E. BRITTON, '93.

### VOICES OF THE NIGHT

What means this tumult in the hall,  
This shrieking, howling, surging mass?  
A voice floats up the winding stair,  
"Oh! Hilly, light the gas."

Peace reigns again, Oh! may it last.  
Let nothing come to mar our joy,  
Alas! the "Ancient Steed" and "Jack"  
Go forth to seek their "Wandering Boy."

Oh! saints preserve us from our fate.  
We heave a sigh, and patience sham,  
For "Crow" is on the musical  
And chants, "How Dry I Am."

All's still at last, hark! what was that!  
"Twing twang" comes from afar,  
'Tis not some angel band you hear,  
But "Micah" with his light guitar.

C. L. H., '93.

### ON ACCOUNT OF THE MOON

"Your wife is waiting for you," said I,  
"You'd better come home, it's late,"  
Pat answered me with only a groan  
And bravely held up the gate.

"I wonder," said Pat, "why 'tis that  
the earth  
Ish so mighty onstiddy to-night,  
It's rapped me head more than twenty  
times,  
Should think I'd look like a fright."

"The road was never so crooked b'fore,  
It won't hold me fate at all,  
What's the matter with her, raly Moike  
Has she been hit with er batted ball?"

"I'm houldin on to it, Moike," said he,  
While he took another pull,  
"And the moon in the sky keeps  
winkin,"  
So I looked—and lo! the moon was  
full.

### TWO USEFUL BIRDS

Few people realize the extent to which agriculture is indebted to bird life in the prevention of injury by noxious insects. The birds form a standing army of vastly greater value than is ordinarily supposed. They not only unite to subdue outbreaks which have become apparent, but they check the beginning of thousands of outbreaks of which man is ignorant.

Two interesting species of our feathered allies—the night hawk and the whippoorwill, are represented in the accompanying figures, which have been reproduced from Brehm. They both belong to the curious family of goat-suckers or night-jars (*Caprimulgidae*), of which they are the only representatives commonly found in New England. Every one is familiar

with the plaintive cry of the whippoorwill, a nocturnal bird which secludes itself by day in the deepest recesses of the woods. In such places it also breeds, the two creamy white, brown blotched eggs being deposited on the ground, or a log or stump, with no attempt at the construction of a nest. The whippoorwill flies rapidly through the air by night,

abundance, and its habit of flying about everywhere, especially on dark days and toward dusk. Small flocks of them may often be seen cleaving the air in all directions, and coming close to men and houses in their rapid evolutions. Its two eggs are laid on the ground, generally in secluded situations. According to Dr. Brewer it sometimes uses the flat,

mansard roofs of Boston buildings as nesting sites. It is a great insect eater, its food consisting of may-flies, dragon-flies, beetles of many kinds, "water-boatmen," scorpion-flies, bugs of various sorts, and many grasshoppers. From seven Nebraska specimens Professor Aughey took 348 Rocky Mountain locusts, an average of 49 to each. This is an



THE WHIPPOORWILL.

catching in its capacious mouth flying insects of many kinds. The few stomachs that have been examined show that it feeds largely on nocturnal moths, sometimes taking those having a wing expanse of two inches. Click-beetles and similar insects are also often devoured, while four-fifths of the food of one specimen consisted of injurious grasshoppers.

The night hawk or "bull-bat" is very much oftener seen than the whippoorwill on account of its greater

eminently useful bird, and should be well protected.

C. M. W.

#### CONSERVATION OF SOLAR ENERGY

Since recorded time began its course there has been no perceptible cooling of the sun, although it radiates 18,000,000 heat units per hour from each square foot of area. Putting this more popularly, if there were a six inch strip of the sun's surface across the bed of Oyster River,



it would evaporate the water as fast as it came, and this not for a season only but as long as the sun endures.

This quantity of heat is given off from the sun in all directions alike. A sphere with a radius of 93,000,000 miles about the sun as a center, would

to dark space as to solid bodies like the earth, but still there must be some energy thus lost from the sun unless there be some way by which it can be returned to it, or preserved in some form elsewhere.

Dr. C. W. Siemens\* some time since brought forward a theory which bears directly on this point. It may be of interest to consider this theory. He supposes that stellar space is filled with greatly attenuated gases, among which are hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon. This condition appears at



THE NIGHT HAWK.

of course receive all of this heat. As the earth exposes only  $\frac{1}{2,250,000,000}$  as much area as the sun, it could receive only  $\frac{1}{2,250,000,000}$  of this heat, and the rest would go, where? Even allowing that the other planets multiply this ten times there will still remain  $\frac{224,999,999}{225,000,000}$  of this heat to be radiated into space and lost. At least this is what many have thought.

One of the greatest discoveries in science is the conservation of energy. It may be dissipated, it may change its form and disappear from sight, but never can energy be destroyed. In everything Nature observes economy, and it would be strange indeed if the sun was an exception. True, the sun may not give as much heat and light

least quite possible, for no bounds can be given a gaseous atmosphere free to expand. As we ascend in the air its density becomes less and less, and at a short distance from the earth is incapable of supporting life. However, its density can become absolute zero only at infinity.

The tangential velocity of the sun is 11-4 miles per second, or about four times that of the earth. This would make a body at the sun's equator weigh less than it would at the poles. As the attraction of gravitation upon the gases near the sun is the same at the poles as at the equator, the gases will be in equilibrium. But at the equator is applied this cen-

\*Nature, vol. XXV, page 440.



trifugal force due to the sun's rotation, which will destroy this equilibrium, causing the gases at the equator to fly off into space. This gives the sun a fan-like action, the gases which are thrown off from the sun being replaced by cold gas flowing in at the poles. As this gas comes near the sun its density is greatly increased by the force of gravitation compressing it. This produces a rise in temperature which causes these gases to burst into flame, giving off both heat and light. The products of this combustion continue flowing on to the equator where they are thrown off into space again.

These products being present in large quantities in the surrounding space would in time so change the character of the stellar atmosphere as to prevent this action taking place. The beauty of this theory is manifest here. Dr. Siemens proved by actual experiment that the radiant heat and light of the sun is capable of decomposing these products when in their state of attenuation and cold. It is an every day fact that by the aid of sunlight the leaf of a tree is enabled to decompose the carbon dioxide of the air, using the carbon itself and setting the oxygen free.

Now the sun's rays radiated into space are absorbed by these products of combustion and utilized in decomposing them. Whatever heat is absorbed in this decomposition it is again given off when these elements reunite at the sun. Thus the action would go on indefinitely, taking ages, of course, to complete an entire cycle.

If this theory of Dr. Siemens is the true one, and there seems to be more evidence for than against it, no one need fear that the sun will cool off before many future generations of mankind pass away.

A. W. SMITH, '93.

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### ALUMNI NOTES

'75—John L. McGregor, is a practicing physician at Whitefield, N. H. He represented the town at the last session of the state legislature.

'76—Arthur F. Chamberlin, is in business at Jackson, Mich.

'77—Everard Whittemore, is a merchant at Hudson, Mass.

'77—George M. Holman, is an instructor in Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Boston, Mass.

'77—Clinton C. Hall, is a farmer and drovier at East Westmoreland, N. H.

'77—Charles P. Hollister, is a farmer and dairyman, North Montpelier, Vt.

'77—Homer Brooks, M. D., aged 37 years, a popular physician of Haverhill, Mass., died April 4. He was a native of Franconia, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical college of New York in 1881. He was a Mason and a member of the Haverhill school board. He leaves a widow and four children.

'78—Ezra E. Adams, is an auctioneer at 237 and 249 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

'79—Richard C. Chapin, is agent for Nonotuck Paper Co., Holyoke.

'80—Charles H. Hood operates a large creamery at Derry.

'81—George H. Whitcher is professor of agriculture and director of the experiment station, Durham. He was representative to the National Assembly of Chemists at New Orleans last summer.

'81—Sanford E. Emery is a lawyer at Proctorville. Vt.

'81—Victor H. Stickney is practicing medicine at Dickerson, Dak.

'82—H. A. Nichols is manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. office at Colorado, Tex.

'82—Harvey L. Boutwell, Attorney at Law, 209 Washington, street, Boston, is a member of the common council at Malden, and chairman of a special committee on Malden's interests. He was married December 1886 to Miss Nellie C. Broth, and is prominent in educational work.

'83—James E. Gay is engaged in manufacturing at Cavendish, Vt.

'83—Frank L. Bigelow is connected with the Vermont Marble Co., Rutland, Vt.

'83—Frank H. Follansbee is U. S. postal clerk on the Boston & Maine R. R.

'83—William L. Whittier of Deerfield is chairman of the school board.

'83—Frederick S. Bistwhistle may be found with the Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Co., 602 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

'84—Z. A. Norris is a merchant, 1677 Washington St., Boston. He was married Sept. 1, '92, to Miss Nellie B. Kellie of Franklin Falls.

'84—Moses B. Mann is one of the Customs House officials, Boston.

'84—Edwin C. Thompson is chief of Weather Bureau, Fort Supply, Ind. Ter.

'85—Allen Hazen has been chosen chemist of the State Board of Health, Lawrence, Mass.

'85—Andrew W. Brill is a seedsman and florist, Floral Park, Queens Co. N. Y.

'85—Albert H. Wood holds the position of associate professor at the New Hampshire Agricultural College at Durham. He was married to Miss Mary Fuller of Hanover, Oct. 27, 1892.

'85—Walter E. Angier is assistant city engineer, Memphis, Tenn.

'85—Reed S. Alden is superintendent of asylum farm, Concord.

'86—Edward H. Wason, Attorney at Law at Nashua, was assistant clerk of the Senate during the last session of the legislature.

'86—George P. Wood is assistant city engineer, Roanoke, Va.

'87—Bion Leland Waldron is connected with the Weather Bureau, Oswego, N. York.

'87—Hiram N. Savage is hydraulic engineer for the San Diego Land and Town Co. In charge of Sweetwater Dam, National City, Cal.

'87—Arthur W. Hardy is city engineer at Salt Lake City, Utah.

'87—William S. Currier is connected with the signal service station at Cleveland, Ohio.

'88—Edwin C. Gerrish is civil engineer for locks and canals, Lowell.

'88—William N. Hazen has entered the employ of the Berlin Bridge Co., East Berlin, Conn.

'88—Edward D. O'Gara is in the employ of Hon. Hiram Hitchcock at Hanover.

'88—George J. Sargent is civil engineer for locks and canals, Lowell.

'88—J. Warren Smith is chief of the New England department of Weather Bureau, and has recently been made chief of Boston station. He has just purchased a farm at Wayland, Mass., where he resides.

'89—Louis J. Hutchinson is connected with the Hawks Electric Co., 174 Summer St. He recently had charge of constructing an electric light plant at Woodstock, Vt.

### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

The public graduating exercises of the class of '93 will be held in College Hall, Durham, Thursday, June 22d, at 2.30 P. M. The following is the order of exercises:

#### MUSIC.

#### PRAYER.

1. The Practical Value of Entomological Investigation.  
Wilton Everett Britton,  
Keene, N. H.
2. The Panic of 1837.  
Frank John Bryant,  
Enfield, N. H.

#### MUSIC.

3. The Age of Aluminum.  
Charles Elbert Hewitt,  
Hanover, N. H.
4. New Hampshire Roads.  
Orrin Moses James,  
Northwood, N. H.

#### MUSIC.

5. The History of Magnetism.  
Arthur Whitmore Smith,  
Norwich, Vt.

6. The Soldering of Aluminum.

Charles Lincoln Hubbard.

Fitzwilliam, N. H.

#### MUSIC.

#### CONFERRING DEGREES.

#### MUSIC.

The class will give a reception to its guests at 8 P. M., and invitations have been given out. Mr. E. P. Stone, '91, will act as Marshal, and the Dover Orchestra will furnish music.

### COLLEGE NEWS

Rev. C. S. Murkland, president-elect of the College, was in town May 22d. He expressed himself as well pleased with the outlook for the institution, and was surprised at the extent of the plant here.

Professor C. M. Weed lectured in Hanover, May 26th, before a public meeting of Grafton Star Grange.

At a meeting of the students June 3d, ENAICHSEE editors were elected for next year as follows:

F. W. Howe, '94, Editor-in-chief.

J. L. Caverno, '95, Business Manager.

H. E. Hill, '95, Assistant Business Manager.

F. W. Gunn, '94, Class Editor.

F. C. Britton, '95, " "

H. W. Barney, '96, " "

The editor from '97 will be chosen by competition some time next term.

Dr. Lamson of the Station is experimenting in Durham and Dover on spraying fruit trees against fungous diseases.

The hotel property has been purchased by James Burnham. It is rumored that Mr. Burnham expects



to build two tenement houses in the village this season.

Adams, '95, will remain in Hanover commencement week.

Professors C. W. Scott, F. W. Morse and A. H. Wood, each expect to build residences upon College St. this summer.

E. G. Cole, '91, who is now engaged in business in Hampton, called upon his friends here recently.

Miss Emma E. Stone, sister of D. E. Stone, '89, has been visiting friends in town this spring.

Professor G. H. Whitchee has three new houses well under way on College St. When completed they will probably be occupied by members of the faculty.

J. Y. Jewett, '90, now a student of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, was in town May 18th.

Professor and Mrs. C. H. Pettee gave a reception to the senior class Friday evening, June 2d.

Bryant and James, '93, spent Decoration Day in Meriden, N. H., and vicinity.

Professor A. H. Wood and wife started upon a western trip June 1st. They expect to spend some time at Kansas City and the World's Fair.

A party of about twenty students from Northwood Academy visited here May 22d. They were accompanied by the principal and two of the assistant teachers.

W. E. Britton, '93, attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge, Q.

T. V., May 18-20. He reports a very pleasant trip, and hopes all that go to Boston will call on their brothers of the Boston alumni chapter.

C. L. Hubbard, '93 has lately taken a trip to Hartford, Conn., and also made his brother, Dr. O. H. Hubbard of Walpole, Mass., a short visit.

The class in mineralogy, under Prof. Parsons, have taken two trips this spring, going first to Grafton, N. H., on May 3d, and to Copperas Hill, Vt., on the 13th.

Some members of the '95 class were in Durham, May 4-8, leveling for the grading around the Main and Science buildings, also taking an inventory of the state of affairs in Durham and Dover.

F. W. Gunn, '94, left college at the end of the winter term and is a member of the Columbian Guards, which position he will hold until the college year opens in September.

C. A. Trow, '94, left College June 1st to take charge of a surveying party for Sawyer & Co., Manchester; this is his second season with them.

H. E. Hill, '94, began work for Bartlett, Gay & Young, of Manchester, on the first of June. He expects to work for them part of the time on a railroad survey in Maine.

H. A. Warden, '95, after the death of his father, entered the Chandler department of Dartmouth college to remain near his folks, who will move into Hanover village.

Four men of the '93 class will enter Cornell University to take post grad-

uate courses. W. E. Britton will take up horticulture; C. L. Hubbard, mechanical engineering; C. E. Hewitt and A. W. Smith, electrical engineering and physics. O. M. James of the same class will take a course in civil engineering at Harvard University.

F. J. Bryant, '93, has secured the position of principal of the Enfield High School and will enter upon his duties next September.

W. L. Berry, ex-'94, tells us that he intends to be with us next fall.

F. W. Howe, ran in the Inter-Collegiate races at Worcester, May 24th.

C. S. Downs, '94 special, will enter Cornell next year.

J. B. Lang, '94, who left college during the fall term on account of sickness, is at work in a machine shop in Franklin; he will enter the '95 class next fall.

J. P. Hutchinson, ex-'95, who is with Hawks Electric Co., Boston, Mass., visited his classmates while at home.

Professor and Mrs. F. W. Morse spent Memorial Day at their home in Berlin, Mass.

The new road which is to be built between Dover and Durham is something we are very glad to see started. Already nearly enough money has been subscribed to pay for surveying the route. It is to be eight rods wide and have carriage tracks and also a track for bicycles; we shall all get the benefit from it and it will doubtless add many students to the College. It will also benefit those

who wish to live in Dover. We understand the road is to be macadamized.

#### NOTES FROM OTHER COLLEGES

Ex-President Hayes was a graduate of Harvard.

The University of Pennsylvania is to have a new dormitory. It will cost \$125,000, and will be the largest in the United States.

The Daily Palo Alto of Leland Stanford University owns the press and type with which its paper is printed. The students perform the typographical work.

Miss Ella L. Knowles, Bates College '84, was recently elected Attorney General of Montana.

Advice to Freshmen: Honor thy Professor in the days of thy youth, that thou may'st be solid before thy senior year.

The president of Leland Stanford University, David Starr Jordan, worked his way through Cornell University, and now receives a salary of \$15,000.

At Oberlin each recitation is opened with singing or prayer.

Cornell has sixteen men on the faculty of the Leland Stanford University.

Colgate University has been without a president for nearly three years.

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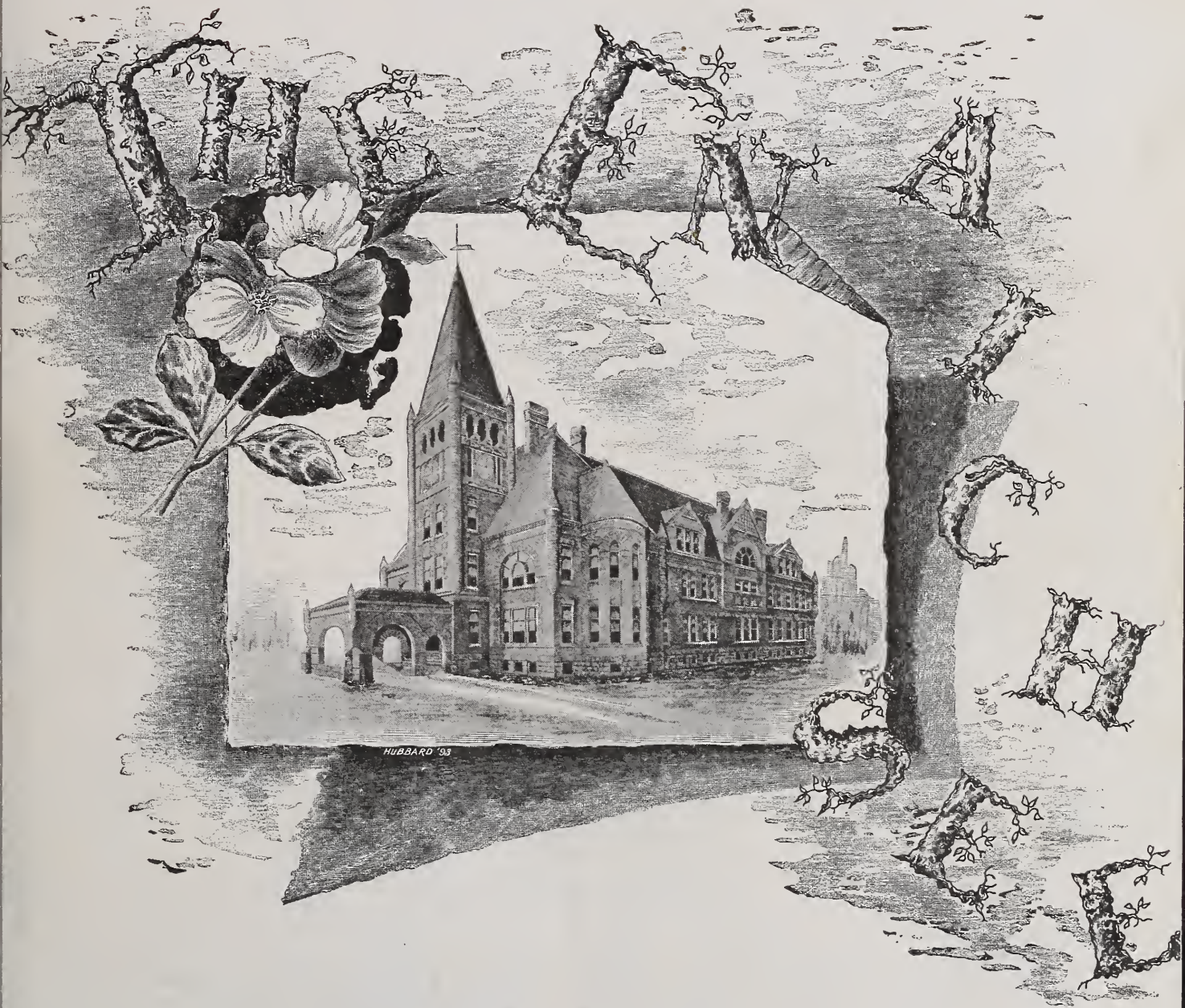
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OCTOBER, 1893.

Vol. I,

No. 2

REPUBLICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, CONCORD, N. H.



# THE ENAIGHSEE.

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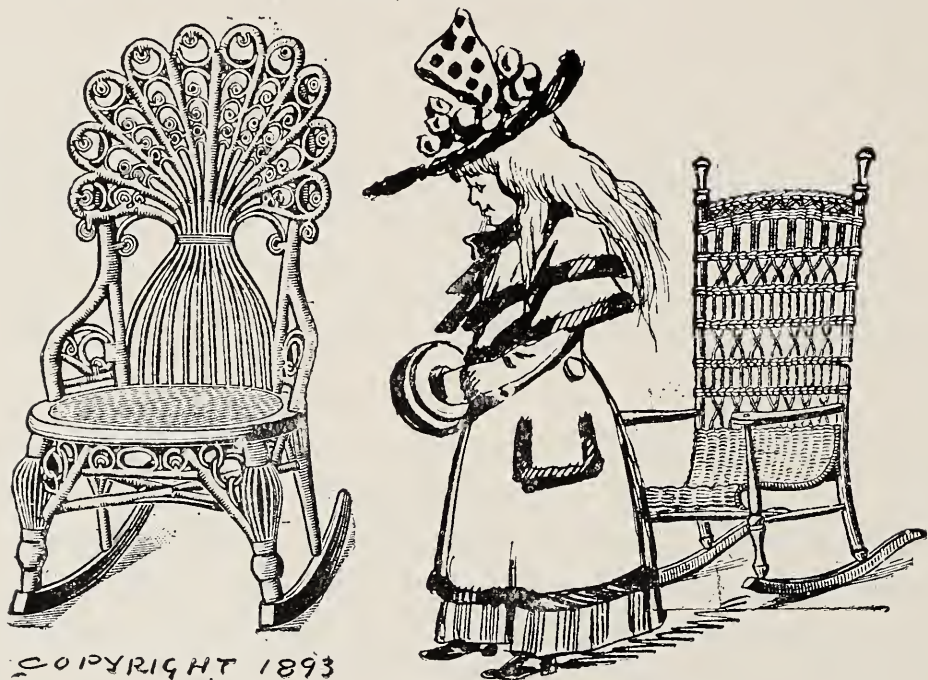
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CHARLES SUMNER MURKLAND.

# THE ENAICHSEE.

VOL. I.

DURHAM, N. H., OCTOBER 12, 1893.

NO. 2.

## THE COLLEGE OUTLOOK.

“**B**RIGHTER outlook no college ever had than has this: the signs of increasing confidence are unmistakable.” So said President Murkland in his inaugural address, and no prophet ever spoke truer words than these, for since that day a freshman class of over fifty members has passed beneath the portals of Thompson hall, a number which has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. While this in itself is not a guaranty of the prosperity of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, it is a long step in the right direction, for no college can be truly prosperous without a large enrollment of students.

\*  
\* \*

While it is usually the case in most college magazines to devote the opening columns strictly to editorials, we depart from the usual rule in this issue in order to print what are regarded by the board of editors as some of the most salient parts of President Murkland's inaugural:

\*  
\* \*

“Let no one fear that there will be any antagonism between this college and that which has been so long the pride of our state. We give to

‘Old Dartmouth,’ to-day, our tribute of gratitude for her willing and hospitable guardianship. We congratulate her upon the future that opens before her with new promise under the administration of her loyal and distinguished son. No choice could have been better, and we rejoice that her call and the call of the friends of education throughout the state has won for her the wisest, kindest, manliest leadership. We offer the pledge of fellowship and aid, of aims that are at heart one with her own, of hearty alliance in all efforts that may make the homes of New Hampshire radiating centres of intelligence and power. God grant that our united efforts be crowned with success.”

\*  
\* \*

“But what of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts? It is doubtful if there is another institution so universally misunderstood as is the so called ‘Agricultural college.’ The common feeling is that the very name involves a contradiction of terms. And the friend of the institution feels moved to lay some special stress upon that part of the proper title which mentions the ‘Mechanic Arts.’ Beyond question, it was with the idea of benefiting agriculture chiefly that congress granted the original endowment

in 1862, and appropriated other sums at different times. It was seen that farming in this country, compared with that in other lands, was wasteful and extravagant, returning a profit to the farmer only because of the apparently inexhaustible resources of the soil. And the yearly expenditure of so many thousand dollars is held a wise outlay, in that it promises to add, in more than corresponding ratio, to the common wealth by making possible and encouraging the application of advanced scientific study to the cultivation of the soil. The investigation called for by such benefactions from the general government has no limit. And it is in part the province of this college, and its conscious purpose, to apply the processes and the results of the ripest scholarship to that occupation unto which the founders of this republic gave themselves without sacrifice of dignity or of worth."

\*

\* \*

"I have thus dwelt, to disproportionate length, upon the agricultural department of the college, because it is the feature less commonly understood, even while it is so erroneously supposed to be the greatly predominant element in our college life. We have one agricultural course, side by side with four other courses, each claiming equal importance with all the others. The student may elect any one of them, or a combination of them all, for the elective system belongs to the very nature of the technical college. As a matter of

fact, it is probable that very few of the students will elect the agricultural course with the idea of returning to the farm. I am told that in Harvard university, out of nearly three thousand students enrolled last year, only six elected the agricultural course. The ratio will be larger here, but it will be small for some years to come. When there shall have utterly ceased the cry of him who says that education has no place upon the farm, then the farmer's boy will not feel driven, as he now does feel driven, to choose between farming and intelligence. Until then, the mechanical and other scientific courses in the college will be elected by the great majority of the students."

\*

\* \*

"I have not spoken of one detail, intentionally leaving it to the last. This college stands for character as well as for scholarship and skill. It might be easy to throw off some of the religious and moral responsibility on the ground that this is a technical college; but the measure of such responsibility is determined, not by the nature of the studies emphasized, but by the previous development of the students. If we receive boys of the ordinary college age, and of not more than the common development of college freshmen, we must recognize the duty that is therefore incumbent upon us. We can give no guaranty in individual cases. Some students will come here, and will return worse than they were before. This is the sad side of all college



life. But we will not tolerate vice, nor countenance blatant irreligion. This is no sectarian institution. Not one finger shall be lifted to favor one denomination, or to disparage another. But this is an institution endowed by the government of a Christian nation, fostered by a Christian state, and it must not be false to its foundation. It receives boys and girls who have never been away from home before, and it must not place around them worse influences than they have known. In whatever other respect failure may attend our efforts, we must not fail to send out men and women who shall have learned here that intelligence and faith, scholarship and devotion, walk hand in hand."

\*

\*      \*

As Professor Scott has decided to use Stikeman's patent shelving in the library, he wishes to announce that it will not be open until November 1st. The delay occasioned by the use of this particular kind of shelving is owing to the fact that, as it has been on the market but a few months, he has waited to see if it worked satisfactorily in the Lowell library, where it was recently put in. It has stood the test so well he feels confident that he will be amply repaid for the delay occasioned thereby. While speaking of the library, a few words in regard to the use of the reading-room will not seem out of place. As it is now, the reading-room compares very favorably with

the waiting-room of some railway station; the students, and more especially those of the entering class, being in the habit of doing a part of their studying there. While this is perfectly proper, the talking which inevitably follows is of such a character as to make it very annoying to one wishing to read. Let us hope that a word to the wise will be sufficient.

\*

\*      \*

We hope the time has come when athletics will no longer take a "back seat" in this college, as they have done in the past, for there is a large freshman class, with plenty of athletic material in it, and there can be no possible reason why athletics may not be made successful here. The site for the athletic field has been practically determined upon, and the work of grading will probably be commenced in a short time. The class of '97 has organized a foot-ball eleven which, if substantially supported, will do much towards putting athletics on a firm foundation.

\*

\*      \*

As there is a slight misunderstanding among some of the townspeople in regard to chapel exercises, we wish to announce that everyone is cordially invited to attend these exercises, which are held in the audience-room of Thompson hall, at 12 m., daily, with the exception of Sundays, when they are at 5 p. m. The last two rows of seats are reserved for visitors.

## LIFE'S TIDES.

At morn I roamed by mountain brook,  
Which dashed from crag to shady nook,  
Speeding on with mad endeavor  
To reach the broad and winding river.

At noon I sat by river-side,  
And saw the water onward glide,  
Always seeking repose, to rest  
In gentle swells on ocean's breast.

At eve I stood on ocean's shores.  
Surging billows, whose ceaseless roar  
Engulfed the waters of brook and river,  
To mix in unknown depths forever.

Life's youth is like the dashing rill;  
With head-long leaps its pulses thrill.  
Age, like the river seems to be,  
Till swallowed up in eternity.

W. E. BRITTON, '93.

## CHARLES SUMNER MURKLAND.

PRESIDENT Charles S. Murkland, whose portrait appears in this issue, was born in Lowell, Mass., May 20, 1856, the youngest of fourteen children, seven of whom are now living. Both of the parents were born in Scotland. His early education was obtained in the Lowell schools, and he graduated from the high school of that city in 1872. The next five years were spent working at the engraver's trade in the print-works at Lowell. Entering Middlebury college in 1877, Mr. Murkland graduated four years later, the valedictorian of his class, and three years later still, delivered a master's oration. During this last three years he preached to the Congregational church in Ferrisburgh, Vt. In 1883 the degree of Bachelor of Divinity was received from Harvard Divinity School, which was followed by a year's post-graduate work at Andover Theological Seminary.

In June, 1884, Mr. Murkland accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church at Chicopee, Mass., and two years later was called to the Franklin Street church at Manchester, where a very successful ministry was closed last July on his acceptance of the presidency of the New Hampshire College.

## ATHLETICS.

THE first foot-ball game of the season was played with the Dover High School team at Burgett Park, Dover.

The game started with '97 in possession of the ball, the men being formed in the regulation V with the Dovers spread out ready for the scrimmage. The ball was then passed back to Demeritte, and a gain of five yards was made. Then by a series of short rushes, mostly through the centre, the freshmen pushed the ball over the line for a touch-down. No goal was kicked; score 4 to 0 in favor of the freshmen. Dover took the ball to the middle of the field and both teams lined up; the ball was snapped to Snow, who went around the end for a phenomenal run, not being downed until within three yards of the goal. On lining up Dover pushed the ball over for a touchdown from which Holland kicked a goal; score 6 to 4 in favor of Dover. The freshmen then took the ball and rushed it up to Dover's twenty-five yard line. Here a dispute arose about allowing Holland a touchdown by his taking the ball from a scrimmage after it was called down and

was settled by giving Dover the ball on their twenty-five yard line. The half ended with the ball on the freshmen's fifty yard line; score 6 to 4 in favor of Dover.

In the last half Dover took the ball to the centre of the field, and on a V gained ten yards; then Snow got around the end for fifteen more. The next time Snow was downed in his tracks by Shattuck, and then, being unable to gain five yards in three more downs, the ball went to the freshmen. At this point Smith and Given were injured and gave way to Sprague and Brown. The freshmen not making their five yards in three downs, Demeritte fell back for a kick, and, Holland making a fumble, Brown fell on ball with a gain of thirty yards for the freshmen. The ball was then passed to Shattuck who went around the end for a touchdown from which no goal was kicked; score 8 to 6 in favor of the freshmen.

Dover took the ball to the centre of the field and succeeded in getting the ball to the freshmen's forty-five yard line, where they were given twenty-five yards on a foul tackle. In a few more rushes Dover pushed Snow over the line for a second touch-down, from which no goal was kicked; score 10 to 8 in favor of Dover. The freshmen then rushed the ball up to Dover's fifteen yard line, when time was called, making the final score 10 to 8 in Dover's favor.

While the playing of both teams was excellent especial mention should be made of Snow, Dore, and Foss of

the Dovers, and Demeritte, Foss, Shattuck, and Coe of the freshmen. The men lined up as follows:

DOVER.	Position.	FRESHMEN.
Hodsdon,	Right end,	{ Given.
		{ Brown.
Ham,	Right tackle,	{ Smith.
		{ Sprague.
W. Foss,	Right guard,	Forristall.
Calef,	Centre,	Coe.
Lucas,	Left guard,	Wiggin.
Beede,	Left tackle,	Whittemore.
Gibbs,	Left end,	Russell.
Holland,	Quarterback,	Roberts.
Snow, {		{ Shattuck.
Dore, {	Half-backs,	{ F. N. Foss.
Clough,	Full back,	Demeritte.

SCORE: Dover High School, 10; Freshmen, 8. Touch-downs—Snow, 2; Demeritte, 1; Shattuck, 1. Goals from touch-downs—Holland, 1. Umpire, Frank E. Garside, Dover; referee, F. W. Howe, Durham.

### IMPORTANCE OF ATHLETICS.

NO talent is given to man in its full development, and a perfect physique is no exception to the rule. It is only after many months, and often years, of hard training, with strict rules regarding diet and conduct rigidly carried out, that man ever reaches full physical development. On account of the large amount of time and hard work required, few ever approach, and a very much smaller number ever reach, this coveted goal.

No one game or occupation is sufficient for fully developing all the muscles of the body. For that purpose a variety of special exercises, with chest weights, or devices of similar nature, involving the use of certain sets of muscles, are necessary. On the other hand, there are movements and exercises which must be avoided, or carried only to a limited extent, lest through unequal strengthening of some parts, others may be drawn into deformity or weakened.



No one without either a thorough knowledge of human anatomy, or the directions of one fully acquainted with that subject, can hope to bring himself even to that degree of development reached by the ordinary athlete.

Developing the body by athletic sports, which is by far the pleasantest way, is not without its dangers, however carefully it may be carried on. Foot-ball, as played to-day, is one of the best, if not the very best, of all games for general development now known. Yet there is probably a larger per cent. of those who engage in it injured each year than in any other two divisions of athletics. Nor are these injuries by any means unimportant, as many are carried through life, greatly to the annoyance and discomfort of the bearer. What is true regarding injuries received in foot-ball also holds good in other athletic sports, though in a less and varying degree. The old saying of "Nothing risked, nothing gained," is very applicable here, as the harm caused by accidents is infinitely less than the good achieved through physical culture.

Some have claimed that the world is deteriorating in strength and endurance. Yet records are constantly being lowered and the average length of life in most civilized countries is increasing. In certain directions it does appear as though civilization tended to weaken the human race physically. It is only because of passion, abuse, or indifference, among the higher classes, and misuse of the

blessings of civilization, ignorance of the laws of nature or vice, among the lower classes, together with a lack of proper exercise and the most simple of rules of physical culture among both, that the mass of people in the civilized nations are apparently growing weaker and more given to disease and deformity.

Athletic sports and proper training, if practised by the great mass of people in the more advanced of the civilized nations, would greatly lessen the diseases and inherent weaknesses and be a lasting benefit to our posterity.

RIX.

#### A FISHING EXCURSION.

FOUR New Hampshire College boys started one day last August for a beautiful lake in Cheshire county, on a fishing expedition.

We arrived early one Monday afternoon and secured a cottage near the pond, and prepared to spend the time in a very pleasant manner. Of course we had to gather wood, make beds, and the like, until we were well tired out and hungry as bears. Dinner was ready at about the fashionable hour, and the way we pitched into the commissary department warned us that we would have to catch a great many fish, and that very soon. So as soon as the dinner was dispensed with we started to "go a-fishing." The boats were those large roomy scows which are apt to keep afloat under any condition, but which require a great deal of muscular power to propel them.

Pickereel were the fish we wished to catch, but recent rains had so flooded the lake that the pickereel seemed to have found better feeding grounds than we could offer them, so all we did was to drag frogs through the water.

Weary with fishing, we looked with more pleasure on the sport of hunting in the shady woods, but that was also a failure. We then returned to camp, prepared supper, and made ready for a night's fishing, in which we were about as successful as during the day, except that one pout was landed.

The next morning, as the larder began to look pretty slim, we went out and managed to catch enough mountain perch to make us a dinner. After which, being disgusted with fishing, we concluded to take a sail. One member of the party had a small sail, which was hoisted on a bamboo fish-pole, and did very well until the wind, getting strong, broke the pole off short. After this was mended one man was posted at the mast to act as halyards, another steered, while a third took charge of the sail. How the "natives" stared with wide-open eyes; they had doubtless never seen the like before, and came in wonder and astonishment to see one of the scows going around the lake as though it were alive. Soon the setting sun warned us that it was time for our fourteen-mile ride, and in the cool of the evening we rode home, concluding we had had a fine time, and that *fish* were not the main thing in a fishing excursion.

MONSIEUR.

## THE POPE'S WINE.

Bloom of roses and breath of June,  
Made the monk sing as he pruned his vine;  
Purple asters and harvest moon  
Ruled the month when he pressed the wine.

On the bottle a waxen seal  
Kept the vintage from taste and sight,  
Graved with letters cut by steel:  
"Drink on the day of thy best delight."

Other grapes ripened and asters died,  
The monk was abbot, old and gray;  
He hoped for the crimson hat, and cried,  
"Not yet, I wait for my happiest day."

Years flew past him, score on score,  
The abbot was cardinal, pope; full soon  
His soul was ashes, his heart was sore,  
Delight in his days an unsung tune.

Bloom of roses and breath of June  
Kissed the pope on his dying bed.  
"Do I live? No, death cometh soon.  
" 'T is the happiest day, bring the wine," he  
said.

M. P. T., in *Dartmouth Lit.*

## THE DAHOMEY FIRE-FIGHTERS.

WHILE visiting the Dahomey village, June 7, we saw a fine exhibition of the method of fighting fire in West Africa.

While all the warriors and Amazons were engaged in one of their wildest dances, Kookon, in a kitchen on the west side of Kroal, was boiling a rooster—feathers and all—for the dancers. He was using a stove of Chicago make, with the intricacies of which he was unacquainted. He fired up too strongly, and fire was communicated to the rush roof of the cook-house. The dance that Kookon executed when he discovered his cook-shop in flames "was away in advance" of the savage efforts of the warriors.

He created a genuine sensation,

and then some one called "Fire!" The dance suddenly stopped. Then Mr. Pene, the manager, gave a command, and warriors and Amazons bounded over the railing of the stage and over the heads of the visitors. With wild cries and a great rush they swarmed, men and women, on the burning roof. With their bare feet they danced on the burning reeds. Some tried to tear them off with their hands. If they would not yield, then they applied their teeth to the reed shingles, some of which were in flames, and pulled them off. In a moment the fire had been crushed out, and not a man or woman complained of being burned. They worked with a fury, and would have torn the building into bits and extinguished every spark by hand if necessary.

Such is the way they fight fire in Africa. The visitors applauded the work of the negro fire-fighters, and were rewarded with a wild fire dance.

C. H. T.

#### COLLEGE NEWS.

**B**ROWN '94 was employed during the summer by the Hanover Water-Works company as surveyor.

Hill '94, who left college last term to take charge of the engineering department of Bartlett, Gay & Young, Manchester, has returned and entered the class of '95.

Russell ex. '94 has returned to college and entered '97.

Gunn '94 has returned to college.

Adams '95 employed his time very

profitably during the summer, boat-riding, etc.

Tabor '95 has entered the scientific department of Dartmouth college.

Wheeler '96 canvassed during the vacation.

Hancock, '96 Maine State college, has entered the same class in this college.

L. H. Kittredge, of Keene, has entered the class of '96.

Barney '96 has been elected manager of the foot-ball team.

Bartlett '97 is class historian.

Demeritte '97 has been elected captain of the freshman foot-ball eleven.

A junior and a freshman, while working in the shop, found that the best way to pour water on the floor was to empty it into a sink which had no connection with the sewer.

President Murkland preached in the Congregational church, September 10.

Howe '94 and Caverno '95 have opened a book-store opposite Thompson hall.

The class of '97 held a class meeting September 14, and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: president, J. T. Sprague; vice-president, I. Dennett; secretary, Miss A. M. Chamberlin; treasurer, F. Demeritte.

Forristall, Given, McKenna, and Whittemore '97 are taking practical dairying under the supervision of E. M. Pike.



Hancock '96 has stationery for sale at his rooms in Hotel Willard.

E. P. Stone '91, chemist in the experiment station, has gone to the World's fair.

The faculty was well represented at the World's Columbian Exposition by Professors Scott, Weed, Parsons, Morse, Teeple, Wood, and Davis.

Woodruff Mason, of Stamford, Conn., brother of the late Erskine Mason '93, has entered '97.

Professor Kingsbury was married during the summer vacation to Miss Mason, of Stamford, Conn. They are at present spending a few days at the World's fair.

Professors Weed, Kingsbury, and Davis are living at Dover for the present, until their houses are completed.

Ex-Governor Prescott, president of the trustees, was in town recently.

Bartlett '97 received a visit from his father October 7.

The board of trustees were in town last week, and held a business meeting.

Professor Cressy, of the University of Vermont, was in town recently.

The clock was a gift from Dow & Randlett, Concord, architects of Thompson hall.

Mr. Shelton, Hampton, state secretary of Y. M. C. A., Mr. Wm. Conant, secretary of Dover Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Foster of Hanover were in town the 11th.

September 20 the faculty granted a holiday in order that the students might attend the Dover fair. About sixty availed themselves of the opportunity, and they wish to thank Professor Whiteher for his thoughtfulness in procuring passes for them.

Mr. Bela Graves, East Unity, Mr. Henry Moore, Goffstown, and Mr. J. C. Morrison, Boscawen, of the State Grange, were in town last week, and expressed themselves as being much pleased with the buildings and outlook of the college.

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#### ALUMNI NOTES.

'76—Joseph W. Butterfield is interested in a large store at Whitefield.

'76—A. F. Chamberlain's address is 6542 Sheridan avenue, Woodlawn Park, Ill., instead of Jackson, Mich., as stated in catalogue.

'82—E. P. Dewey has opened a civil engineer's office in Malden, Mass.

'83—F. S. Bertwhistle has left the Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Co., Boston, Mass., and entered the office of the American consul at Cartagena, Colombia, S. A.

'84—Edwin G. Thompson has been transferred from the Weather Bureau at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, to the one in St. Paul, Minn.

'87—B. L. Waldron has been transferred from the weather bureau at Oswego, N. Y., to the one in Galveston, Tex.

'90—J. Y. Jewett, of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, will not return to college this year, owing to poor health.

'91—Edward P. Stone is assistant chemist in the experiment station at Durham, N. H.

'92—Percy L. Barker, student in the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, had charge of the construction of a large dam at Rumford Falls, Me., during the past summer.

'92—F. D. Fuller is assistant chemist in the experiment station, Durham, N. H.

'92—A. B. Hough is engaged in farming at Lebanon.

'92—Edward M. Stone, student in the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, was assistant city engineer at Manchester during the vacation.

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#### NOTES FROM OTHER COLLEGES.

**H**ARVARD'S exhibit at the World's Fair included specimens of all pamphlets published by the university, examination papers, college papers, and class-room work.

Mr. John Huntington, of Cleveland, has bequeathed \$700,000 for an Art and Polytechnic school in that city, and \$800,000 for an endowment fund.

"Young man," said a professor as he stepped into the hall and caught a frisky freshman by the shoulder, "I believe Satan has got hold of you." "I believe so, too," was the quick reply.

In the German universities, student's matriculation card shields him from arrest, admits him at half price to all theatres, and takes him free to art galleries.

A new testing machine with a capacity of 300,000 pounds has been added to the equipment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Co-operative Association formed at Harvard in 1882 for the purpose of saving money on books and other students' supplies, did a business of about \$95,000 last year.

The college man who has no public spirit while in college very seldom acquires any. On the other hand, the student who takes a living interest in class spirit, societies, college publications, and other organizations, will, with reasonable certainty, be the same leader in political, social, and religious life, after leaving the university or college.

Williams college has its library open Sunday. Why not the N. H. C.?

A freshman knows everything; he has explored the universe and has proved all things. A sophomore has the wisdom of an owl, but like the sedate bird keeps still about it. A junior knows a little, but begins to be a little doubtful about it. A senior knows nothing.

The new Yale gymnasium, said to be the finest in the world, was dedicated January 23. The building, which is on Elm street, together with the lot, cost about a quarter of a million of dollars. The architecture is a

modified Romanesque. Some idea of the magnificence of this "palace for athletics," as it has been called, may be formed from the fact that the marble stairway alone will cost ten thousand dollars. Every student entering Yale, will, after undergoing a physical examination, have prescribed for him such exercise in the gymnasium as shall best meet the wants of his particular case. This is as it should be, for the gymnasium will do more toward sending out from Yale, every year, men well developed physically, than all the athletic teams together.

Yale opened her foot-ball season Oct. 4 by defeating the Brown team by a score of 18 to 0.

Phillips Andover Academy eleven did themselves credit by their successful playing with the Bowdoin College team, Oct. 4. Score, 14 to 0.

Dartmouth's first game on the new athletic field took place Oct. 4 between the Dartmouth's "Varsity" and Harvard's second eleven, and resulted in a tie,—Harvards 6; Dartmouths 6.

First rush at Yale between sophomores and freshmen resulted in a complete overthrow of the latter. If it were to take place in the N. H. C. it is feared that the result would be *vice versa*.

It has been suggested by President Schurman that the students raise a fund to provide for a memorial to George P. Witherbee, foot-ball captain who was drowned in Lake Champlain this summer.

Dr. George Hodges has been chosen as dean of the Episcopal theological school at Cambridge.

At a meeting of the Harvard Dickie Oct. 3, two "tens" were elected from the '96 class. By this election the institute of 1770 was put on its feet; the names of the newly elected members are not yet known, but late the other evening while the institute song resounded through the college yard the first "ten" were called out and made to run the gauntlet as the first step towards their initiation.

Prof. Charles D. Adams of Drury college takes the chair of Greek at Dartmouth which has been vacated by the resignation of Prof. R. B. Richardson, who will have the direction of the American school at Athens, Greece.

Cornell university opens this fall with a large number of students.

Prevailing hard times, which as a rule affects all kinds of business, does not seem to be noticed in the college world. Although it may in a measure affect this line of work, yet according to reports from the various colleges throughout the country, it looks as though the "freshies" could carry the cane.

Brown university reports the largest number of students this fall known in its history.

He seized her in the dark and kissed her, and for a moment bliss was his. "Oh, my! I thought it was my sister," he cried; she laughed and said "It is."  
—*Yale Record*.



Among the elective studies of Smith college a new one has recently been added called "Money." It is a study of the history and present system of currency. This is something that should be studied by everyone for it plays the most important part in one's college life.

Oxford is to have another college for women.

Dickinson college's new departure gives to each class a member of the faculty for its dean, to which it can apply for excuses and settle all grievances.

Number of girls at Kansas university last year 295 ; this year 400.

At Leland Stanford university the athletic board has enacted a by-law requiring the athletic treasurer to furnish bonds to the amount of \$5,000.

There are 780 students in the Leland Stanford university.

During the last 25 years 19 new college buildings have been erected upon the campus at Princeton.

Nebraska university expects to have a roll of 1,500 students next year.

Great progress has been made in the scientific department of Harvard College, especially in the engineering courses, thus attracting large numbers of students.

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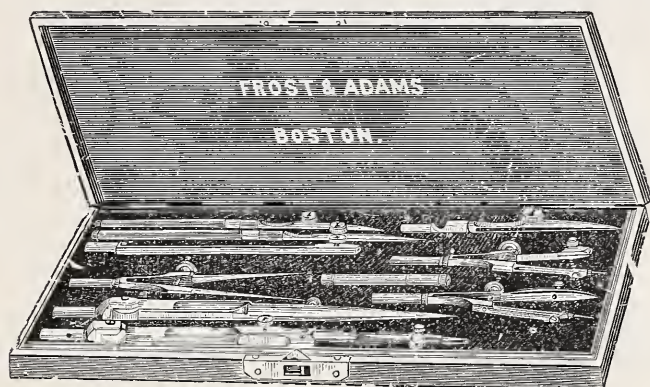
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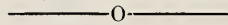
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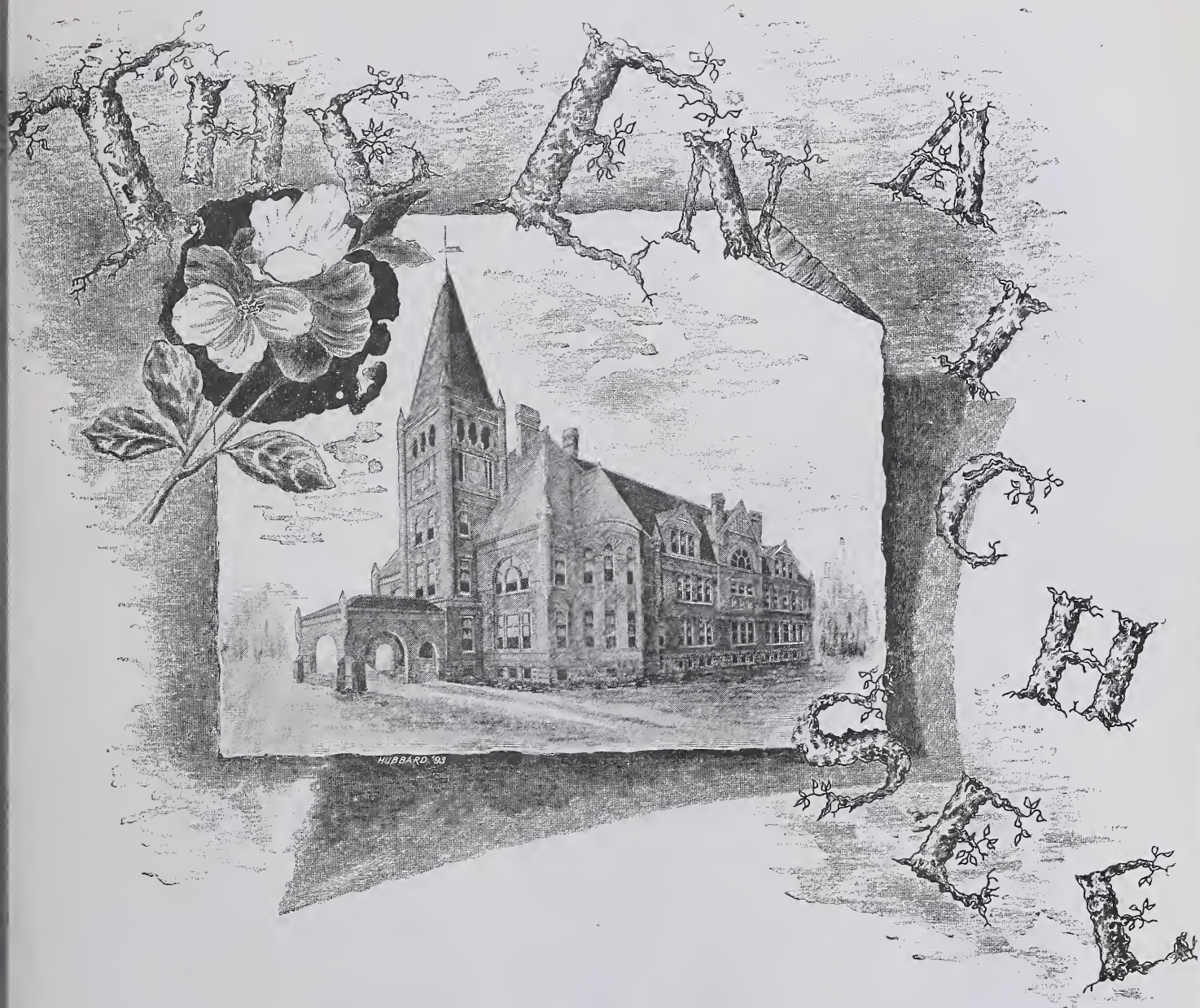
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NOVEMBER 1893

Vol. I

No. 3



# THE ENAIGHSEE

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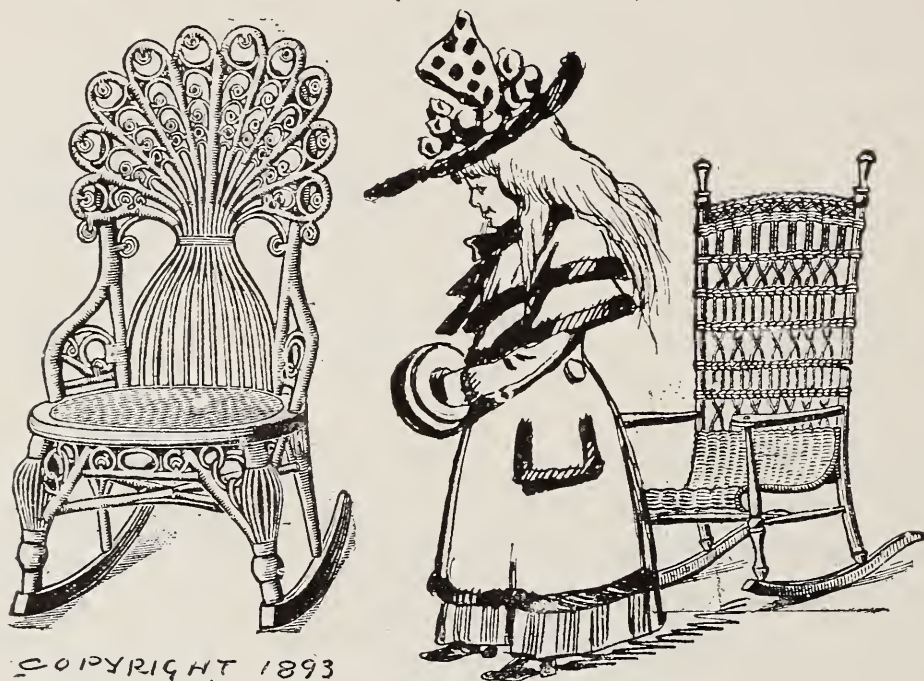
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# The Enaichsee

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Vol. I

November, 1893

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No. 3

## THE COLLEGE OUTLOOK

THE ENAICHSEE is indebted to the *Manchester Union* for a very gratifying comment upon our last issue. The promoters of a new paper especially appreciate encouragement of this kind, and we return thanks therefor. Our friends of *The Union*, however, take issue with the name we have adopted, and with our calling this institution the New Hampshire College. They call it the "Agricultural College," and remark,— "It must be confessed that New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is a lengthy and somewhat unwieldy title, and that there is some excuse for the editors in that fact; but there are a great many honest men and women who are interested in the college for the promotion of knowledge of agriculture, who think they see a tendency away from the original idea of the institution." They continue, "It should be suggestive to those of the trustees who express astonishment at the position of the board of agricul-

ture, and wonder why anybody should apprehend that the time will come when the institution at Durham will be the New Hampshire College, merely, and the agricultural feature have about as much significance as the provision for education of the Indian youth in the charter of Dartmouth college."

While we fully agree with them in respect to the lengthy and unwieldy title, we beg leave to differ with those who *think* they see a tendency to drift away from the original idea of the institution, and that "the time will come when the agricultural feature will have about as much significance as the education of the Indian youth in the charter of Dartmouth college." There is no intention whatsoever to drift away from the original object and aim of the institution: on the contrary, everything is being done to make the course in agriculture the strongest and best possible, one of the recent improvements being an "Institute Course in



Agriculture," for the benefit of those unable to take a four-years course, to which we invite attention, a short description being given in this issue.

To call this institution the Agricultural College is to do injustice to its mechanical department, just as to call it the Mechanical College would do injustice to the agricultural department. It is in name and in fact the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and we intend no slight to any feature of it when we use the first three words in place of the whole nine.

\*  
\*       \*

By recent action of the trustees the New Hampshire College now offers opportunities for post-graduate study in agricultural, scientific, and engineering lines. Such courses in other land-grant colleges have proven extremely useful in completing the training of those who have finished the under-graduate work. In the oldest of these colleges—that of Michigan—they have been very popular, and by means of them large numbers of graduates have been fitted for professional work in agricultural and scientific lines. That our own graduates get a sufficient preliminary training to desire to continue their studies, is shown by the fact that four out of the six members of the class of '93 are now pursuing post-graduate courses in Cornell university.

The mission of this college is a broad one. The organic laws upon which it is founded lay upon it obli-

gations different from those of the majority of colleges. Along with under-graduate instruction, it is its duty to extend by research the boundaries of knowledge, and in every fair way to bring to the aid of an industrial people knowledge new and old. In such an institution is incarnated the obligation of science—the obligation “to bring the resources of the earth, its vegetation and its animal life, into the full service of man, making the knowledge of creation a rich portion of his inheritance, in mind and estate, in reason and in conduct, for life present and for life to come.”

The establishment of post-graduate courses is another step toward the fulfilment of this obligation; and still another has been taken in the adoption of the short course in agriculture described on a later page. There are many other ways in which the college may extend her sphere of usefulness, some of which are now under discussion; and if the people of New Hampshire will take advantage of the opportunities freely offered, much good must result.

\*  
\*       \*

There is perhaps nothing more important to be noted in our college life during the last month than the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association. Until this year we have had only an organization for the support of a prayer-meeting, and many of our men took advantage of the Dartmouth Y. M. C. A., and became members of that; so in start-



ing in this kind of work here, the students felt the need of a better organization. Much talk was made of the matter, but nothing definite was done until the state convention at Dover was held, where the college was invited to send delegates; these delegates became very much interested in the work, and with the assistance of Mr. Roots, college secretary of the international committee, succeeded in laying the foundation of an organization which will become one of the leading elements in our college life. The vigorous way in which the students have taken hold of the subject, and the result of twenty-two men joining at once, has given the association a feeling of stability, and we will now expect a more thorough desire to be of aid to one another, and when next college year begins, to have a number of men meet new students at all trains, a committee to introduce the wonders of Durham and give them a hearty welcome and also a reception in which we may all get acquainted, to our mutual advantage: then, too, not to presume too much, we will expect a hand-book of useful information, to be taken with the necessary part of the work.

No organization can do better work than this; and filling so important a position, we gladly welcome it to its place of honor in our college.

\*

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Among the various good things that the Culver Literary Society has

accomplished is the establishment of a lecture course. It has placed in the hands of a committee this work, and they will have full charge. The committee expect to present a series of lectures and concerts, which they have thought best to start at once and to continue during the winter term. No season tickets will be issued, but each evening's lecture or concert will stand upon its own merits, and these will be held as often as the persons in charge think it best, and will depend a great deal on the way in which they are patronized. As only the best of talent will be engaged, we strongly recommend this series of lectures to all who can in any way attend; and every student will miss a treat when he misses an evening in this course.

\*

\*   \*

The students are to be congratulated on the recent appointment of an instructor in drawing—a department to which the college has not heretofore been able to give the attention its importance deserved. Mr. James Hall, the instructor, has studied and taught in the Boston Art School, and has also studied in Paris and other European cities. He has done considerable work in the way of magazine and other illustrating. The ENAICHSEE hopes to reproduce soon a few of his sketches which appeared in the *New England Magazine* two or three years ago, in connection with an article on Witchcraft in Salem, Mass. The course in free-hand drawing, which comes in the Freshman year,

will prove very helpful to the students later in botany, zoölogy, and other studies, where drawing is constantly required.

\*  
\*      \*

The question is so often asked, What do the young ladies study? that it does not seem out of place to give a brief outline of their studies. For languages, French and German are pursued throughout the entire course, while the ground in English language is thoroughly covered by rhetoric and themes the first year, English literature the second and third years, and American literature the last year. Mathematics are taken, from algebra up to, and including, calculus. Physics and chemistry are taken by all the Sophomore year, and may be elected for two more years if desired. Free-hand drawing, ancient, mediæval, and modern history, taken throughout the first year, together with botany in the spring term, complete the number of hours required the Freshman year. Structural botany, mechanical drawing, and mineralogy, taken the fall, winter, and spring terms, respectively, with zoölogy, organic chemistry, and entomology, help make up the requisite number of exercises for the Sophomore. The last two years are identified with so many electives that it would be out of place to name them all here; suffice to say, that ethics, logic, political science, advanced botany, advanced zoölogy, geology, and astronomy are among some of the more

important. Also, the last three years each student is obliged to prepare at least one essay each term, and to deliver it before the student-body.

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\*      \*

The reception tendered the faculty and students of this college by the Dover Y. M. C. A. deserves especial mention, in that it shows the interest taken in the college by the people of Dover. It was a splendid beginning on their part, and we fully appreciate the kindness and courtesy shown. The programme was excellently gotten up, and showed both taste and judgment; and we hope in the future, when the college is larger and older, if not at present, that the friendly relations between the two will be kept up, to the advantage and benefit of all concerned.

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\*      \*

It is the intention of *The ENAICHSEE* to present, if possible, with each issue, the portrait and biography of some person who has been prominently connected with the college, and it is with great pleasure that we introduce in this issue the foremost among them. We refer to Hon. L. D. Stevens, whose portrait and biography appear in this number.

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\*      \*

The success of a college magazine depends in no small degree upon the advertisers, and it seems only just that a few words should be said for their benefit. The business manager

has obtained as advertisers the largest and most reliable dealers of goods in this vicinity that the students are apt to purchase of, and it is expected that the students will patronize these in preference to others. We do not speak with the intention of conveying the idea that they have not done so in the past, but to ask that they will bear it in mind in the future.

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### NOVEMBER

Autumn's passing,  
October's gone;  
Leaves are falling  
One by one.

Upon the hearth  
Firelight glows.  
People dream of  
Coming snows.

Fruit is gathered,  
Trees are bare;  
Rain is falling  
Through the air.

Time hastens on,  
Flakes appear;  
Snows are coming,  
Winter's here.

W. E. B.

---

### EX-PRESIDENT STEVENS

LYMAN Dewey Stevens is the son of Caleb and Sally (Dewey) Stevens, and was born in Piermont, Sept. 20, 1821. His father was a farmer, and intended that his son should follow the same calling, but meeting with an accident in boyhood which disabled him for manual labor, he was educated for a professional life. He received his early education at the district school and Haverhill academy. He entered

Dartmouth college in 1839, and graduated in the class of '43. He defrayed his college expenses in part by teaching school winters. After his graduation he taught in the academy at Stanstead, Canada, for two years, and in the meantime pursued the study of law under the direction of E. C. Johnson, Esq., of Derby Line, Vt.

In the fall of 1845 he went to Concord, and continued his professional studies with the late Chief-Justice Ira Perley, and was admitted to the Merrimack County bar in October, 1847.

He at once opened an office in Concord, and continued the practice of his profession until 1880, when he retired from the active practice of his profession, and surrendered his business to his son. Mr. Stevens has been married twice, first to Achsah Pollard French of Concord, and the maiden name of his second wife was Frances Childs Brownell, of New Bedford, Mass. He has four children, two by each marriage.

He was appointed by Governor Gilmore to settle the war claims of New Hampshire against the general government, arising previous to 1863. For four years ('60, '61, '66, '67) he was a representative in the legislature from Concord. He was elected mayor of Concord in 1868 and 1869. In 1872 he was a presidential elector when President Grant was re-elected. In 1880 and 1881, he was a member of the executive council, and in 1885 was elected a member of the state senate for two years. He was



chosen president of Merrimack County Savings Bank at its organization, in 1870, and still holds that position. He was chosen a director of the National State Capital Bank in 1865, and has continued in that office to the present time. For twenty-two years he has been treasurer of the New Hampshire Home Missionary society. He has served as trustee of Kimball Union academy for ten years and more, and also as a trustee of Boscawen academy.

In 1881 he was chosen a trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. On the death of Judge Nesmith he was chosen president of the board of trustees, and subsequently president of the college and chairman of the building committee, and continued in those offices until the buildings in Durham were substantially completed, and Rev. Dr. Murkland was chosen resident president of the college.

In politics, Mr. Stevens has always been a strong Republican since the formation of that party, and previous thereto a Whig. In his religious preferences he is a Congregationalist.

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#### DEVIATION FROM NATURE

**F**EW of us realize in how great a measure we shape our own happiness. Yet it depends largely on how closely we keep to Nature. Bryant has truly told us, in his beautiful "Thanatopsis," that "to him who, in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a

various language." For if we stop to think, we find that everything has some message for the listening ear. A happy man who is alone with Nature seems to see things in a new light; it appears as if she was encouraging him in his happiness. And in the hours when he is melancholy and sad, Nature, with tender sympathy, is prone to replace the sad feelings for those more pleasant, even before he is aware that she is present.

Everything moves in harmony; a harsh or discordant sound was never known to issue from anything which is strictly in keeping with Nature. Then why should we be discontented and unhappy? But alas! how many days have a different ending from that which we map out for them. "Count that day lost, whose low-descending sun sees no act of kindness done."

Nature has laid down certain laws for us, and if we fail to obey them we deprive ourselves of so much happiness.

There are also laws for our bodies and minds which must be obeyed if we expect to gain happiness, and just as surely as we transgress these laws we must pay the penalty in some way.

If a person would be truly happy, he must seek to be wise, to gain knowledge which will be useful to him; he must not only acquire this knowledge, but he must so arrange it that he will be able to grasp just the idea needed, at the time when it should be used.

Let us then, learn to look more

closely to the things around us, and to follow more closely the laws of nature, that we may thus be enabled to lead more happy lives, and when we approach the end, to do so with the calm assurance with which one retires to rest and to pleasant dreams.

MARY B. BARTLETT

#### INSTITUTE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

THE college authorities have recently decided to give, during the winter term, a short lecture course of study which is to be called the Institute Course in Agriculture. It is especially intended for those desiring a better understanding of the science of agriculture, but who are unable to pursue the regular course.

The course for 1894 is four weeks in length, and will begin January 15. It is expected to prepare men for an intelligent home study of practical agricultural problems. Instruction will be given by means of lectures, the faculty being assisted by specialists from abroad. Students will be required to take notes and join in the discussions which will frequently follow the lectures. Those interested in particular subjects will be given all available facilities to inform themselves by means of practical work. The average expense of attendance upon this course will be about twenty dollars. This estimate includes railroad fares, room, and board.

The following is a list of subjects to be considered, with the number of lectures upon each: Plant Structure, 2; Chemistry of Plant Life, 4; Fer-

tilizers, 6; Plant Diseases, 4; Dairying, 6; Stock-Feeding, 6; Injurious and Beneficial Insects, 6; Relation of Birds to Agriculture, 2; Soils, 3; Drainage, 3; Diseases of Farm Animals, 6; Market Gardening, 6; Breeds of Live Stock, 2; Poultry Keeping, 3; Forestry, 4; Farm Buildings, 2; Farm Machinery, 2; Bee Keeping, 2; Sugar Making, 2; Weather Service, 2; Household Science, 4; Water, 2. A complete programme of the course will be issued the latter part of December.

#### NEWMARKET vs. N. H. C.

A PICKED team from the College went down to play the Newmarkets a game of foot-ball, November 4. The weather was unfavorable for playing, owing to the rain and mud, and this accounted to some degree for the fumbling of the ball.

The Newmarkets won the toss up, and chose the south side of the field. N. H. C. took the ball, and started out with the flying wedge, making a gain of ten yards. By successive rushes they soon reached Newmarkets 25-yard line, where they lost the ball on a fumble.

The Newmarkets, on taking the ball, bucked the center, but failed to make any gains; they were given five yards on an off-side play, and then went around the ends for a gain of ten yards. They were then given another five yards for an off-side play. They tried the criss-cross for a gain of fifteen yards, and by working the ends advanced the ball

to the N. H. C.'s 10-yard line; here they lost the ball on four downs.

N. H. C. took the ball, but lost it on the second down by a fumble. Mellows was sent around the right end for a touchdown, but failed to kick a goal.

The ball going back to the center of the field, N. H. C. formed a flying wedge, and made ten yards; they continued the gains through the center until the ball was lost by a fumble. The Newmarkets soon recovered the ground they had lost by excellent plays around the end. They would have secured another touchdown if it had not been for the good tackling of Demeritte. It was on the N. H. C.'s 25-yard line that they lost the ball on four downs.

N. H. C., taking the ball, made good gains through the centre, but soon lost the ball on a fumble. The Newmarkets now made a desperate attempt to get around the ends, but were met by Howe and Demeritte, who were ready to receive them.

The ball was on the N. H. C.'s 40-yard line when time was called. Score, 4 to 0, in favor of the Newmarkets. The second half, Newmarket started off with a V, making five yards; they butted the centre in vain, and lost the ball on an off-side play. N. H. C. now braced up and the backs bucked the line finely, making good gains. Here they lost the ball on a fumble.

The Newmarkets slowly forced the ball back for twenty yards, when Mellows got around the end and carried the ball to the N. H. C.'s 10-yard line;

here both teams put in their best work, but Griffin, getting around the end, secured the second touchdown, and Mellows kicked the goal.

N. H. C.'s best work was done by Demeritte and Whittemore, with Haley, Griffin, and Mellows for Newmarket.

The teams lined up as follows:

NEWMARKETS.	Position.	N. H. C.
Barrett,	Centre,	Whittemore.
Simpson,	Right guard,	Forrestall.
G. Evans,	Right tackle,	Sprague.
P. Griffin,	Right end,	Brown.
Walker,	Left guard,	Wiggin.
Kennedy,	Left tackle,	Russell.
Maguire,	Left end,	Shattuck.
Haley,	Quarter-back,	Roberts.
W. Evans, }	Half-backs,	{ Howe,
M. Griffin, }		{ Janvrin.
Mellows,	Full-back,	Demeritte.

SCORE: Newmarkets, 10; N. H. C., 0. *Touch-downs*—Mellows, 1; Griffin, 1. *Goals from touchdown*—Mellows, 1. Umpire, C. S. Haley, Newmarket; referee, G. L. Teeple, Durham. Time, 40 minutes.

## COLLEGE NEWS

SAY, boys, how are those mus-taches?

E. R. Shaw '97 has returned from the World's fair.

Professor Woodbridge, of the Boston Institute of Technology, was in town November 3.

Mrs. C. S. Murkland has organized a young men's Bible class.

The sophomores have completed mechanics and French.

Oh, what was the matter with the choir a short time ago?

A piano has taken the place of the organ in the chapel.

Trustee McDaniel, of West Springfield, was in town November 3.



The drawing-room has been provided with tables and Prang's drawing models.

Mr. Albert Demeritt has the contract for grading the athletic field.

The electric lights were turned on for the first time in all the buildings October 24.

The first snow of the season fell November 15.

E. G. Cole, class of '91, was in town last week.

Hayes '97 has been sick for the past few days, but is now able to attend recitations.

C. A. Trow ex. '94, who was in town November 4 and 5, intends to join us next term.

At the meeting of the Culver Literary Society, November 15, F. S. Adams '95 was elected assistant editor-in-chief on *The ENAICHSEE*.

The class in free-hand drawing commenced light and shade drawing last week.

Given '97 has returned home on account of sickness.

Who got lost the night of the dancing school? Possibly Howe '94 could inform you about it.

The Christian Fraternity elected Gunn '94, Adams and Britton '95, and the college at large Wheeler '96, Davis and Shaw '97, delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association held at Dover, October 27, 28, and 29.

Brown '94 received a visit from his parents recently.

Rev. Mr. Hall, of Dover, officiated at chapel, October 15 and 22, in the absence of President Murkland.

The drawing class is progressing rapidly under the new instructor, Mr. Hall.

Fuller '92, assistant chemist at the experiment station, returned from the World's fair, October 31.

The relaying of the pipe from the reservoir to the shop has been completed.

Chamberlin '97 has been sick for a few days past, but is now able to attend to his regular duties.

The old barn near the Experiment Station, which has been such an eyesore, is being slowly removed.

*Notice!* Any person having sweet cream to spare, or cats to dispose of, please notify the '96 and '97 men.

The shelving for the library arrived last week, and was immediately put in place, so that the library will probably be open next week, if not this.

The church service was held in Thompson Hall, November 5, owing to the repairs which are being made upon the church.

Professor Parsons went fishing, October 19, and returned with a fifteen-pound cod; however, he does not say that he caught it himself.

A number of the students are attending the dancing school held by Mr. Hogue at the grange hall.

About twenty of the students and several of the professors attended the parish sociable held in the church chapel on the evening of November 3.

Mr. Teeple and about eighteen of the students attended the annual foot-ball game between Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover, held in Exeter, November 11.

The translation of the word Enaichsee seems to be the puzzle of the season. Several have made the remark that the author must have been deprived of a great many hours of sleep.

One of the members of the faculty tried in vain to run down one of the express trains the other day. We would advise him to practise a little in running before he attempts quite so great an undertaking.

The case for the Dr. Graves collection of minerals has at last arrived, and the minerals will be immediately placed in it. The case is a handsome one, and is an ornament to the museum.

Miss Mary B. Bartlett was the successful competitor for the editorship, from the freshman class. Figuratively speaking, the boys were "not in it."

The names of the different halls are as follows: Main building, Thompson Hall; science building, Conant Hall; experiment station, Nesmith Hall.

Hon. Edward Woods, of Bath, N. H., and Henry W. Keyes, of

Haverhill, N. H., are the names of the two trustees elected to take the places of Sidney B. Whittemore and Hon. Warren Brown, whose terms of office have expired.

We would advise a certain member of the senior class, the next time he goes to Exeter to see a foot-ball game, to remember that some people have barbed wire for their back-yard fences.

Howe is better off than the most of us; he had the benefit of two receptions on the night of October 19. While he, with Dennett and Coe, took sufficient exercise that night to last them for a—

"Darkabus nightibus  
No lightorum  
Climibus gatepost  
Breechibus torum."

At the Experiment Station, Professor Morse is engaged in analyzing water from the different springs in the vicinity of the college. The results will be used as a standard with which to compare the waters of the region. Several samples of water from deep wells in Newmarket and Dover have also been examined.

Bartlett is the most ambitious youth in college; he evidently is not satisfied with entering his rooms through a door, but must invent a new way. Alas! the plank did n't work. The ladder did, when he once got it there. How do you like midnight tumbles, Bartlett?

L. H. Roots, secretary college department Y. M. C. A., was in town, October 30, to assist in organ-

izing a Y. M. C. A. in the college. Mr. Roots seemed much pleased with the buildings and expressed the opinion that the college ought to do as high a grade of scientific work as any in New England.

Among other things which we are pleased to give notice of, and which has been a great accommodation thus far, is the mail-box placed at the depot by our postmaster. In order to recompense him and to show our gratitude, we recommend that all use this box rather than to place their letters on the train.

The *Hanover Gazette* printing office, purchased by Linwood C. Gillis of this city, is one of the oldest printing establishments in America; it has had a continuous existence for 115 years. It was established in 1778, with the first press ever set up in the United States. The press was brought from England and originally set up at Cambridge, Mass., by Stephen Daye, in 1638, and is now in the capitol building at Montpelier, Vt., the property of the Vermont Historical society.—*Manchester Union*.

Mr. Gillis is an N. H. C. graduate of the class of '89.

The Smithsonian institution has recently published in the "Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum," an article by Professor Weed entitled "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Harvest Spiders (Phalangüdae) of Ohio." It covers twenty pages of reading-matter, illustrated by thirteen full-page plates. This article forms the

sixth of the series of "Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory of the New Hampshire College," begun about a year ago.

Strafford County Christian Endeavor Union held its annual meeting in Durham, Saturday, October 21, at Thompson Hall, being invited to do so by President Murkland.

The meeting opened at 11 a. m. with a short service of prayer and praise, after which the delegates were shown over the college buildings.

The programme in the afternoon consisted of speaking by Rev. J. F. Crosby and Rev. S. H. Goodwin, followed by an address by J. L. Gordon, secretary Boston Y. M. C. A.

The remainder of the session was taken up with short talks by Rev. M. P. Dickey, Rev. J. M. Adams, and Rev. O. A. Tracy.

We print from the *Young Men's Era* the following:

State Secretary R. H. Shelton, of New Hampshire, and General Secretary W. R. Conant, of Dover, have spent a day at the New Hampshire College in Durham. They were hospitably received by the faculty, and at the noon chapel service Mr. Shelton was invited to address the students. He presented the need of association work in college. Mr. Conant conveyed to the college, including students and faculty, an invitation to a reception to be tendered to them later on. After the dinner hour a good number of students assembled in a class-room and held a conference regarding an organization. It was decided to select a committee to consult with the faculty. A good delegation of students was secured for the state convention in Dover.

---

"When may I sleep again?" he cried,  
As the baby began to squall.  
And a saucy echo answered back,  
"After the bawl."

—Ex.



## A PICK

One day two boys of N. H. C.,  
Both well known to you and me,  
Agreed to do some work together  
Regardless of all events or weather.

Said one, "You get a spade  
And I will take a pick,  
For 'tis sure that we too quick  
Cannot get the ditches made."

Right here there 's a fact I must mention,  
By far too much of his attention—  
As it proved for the other's ease that day—  
Does one of these lads to the co-eds. pay.

One, on the field at the hour chosen,  
Was waiting for the other to come along,  
When he saw what did his ire awaken,  
And made him say a word that 's wrong!

For he saw the other enjoying a ride  
With one of the co-eds. by his side;  
And this young lady is, by the way,  
The Knight of the Spade's favorite, so they  
say.

Sadly he toiled alone that day,  
But oft in his work he paused to say,  
In a muffled voice, with anger thick,  
"I took a shovel, he the *pick*."

"CHIP" '97.

---

With whiskers thick upon my face,  
I went my fair to see;  
She told me she could never love  
A bear-faced chap like me.

I shaved them clean, and called again,  
And thought my troubles o'er;  
She laughed outright, and said I was  
More bare-faced than before.

F. W. G.

---

The New England Association of College Presidents held its annual session at Boston university, November 2 and 3. This association formulates the requirements for entrance examinations throughout the nineteen Protestant colleges located in the New England States.

## NOTES FROM OTHER COLLEGES

EUROPE has 94 universities, while the United States has 360.

Secretaries Morton and Lamont are graduates of Union college.

Cornell is to have a building for the care of any of her students when sick.

The faculty of Princeton college have taken vigorous measures to prevent the practice of hazing in that institution.

Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, is a Bowdoin graduate, class of '77.

The Russian Imperial government has set aside \$200,000 to found a medical school, to be situated in St. Petersburg.

There are 192 college papers in the United States.

In Chicago university the faculty do not use the title of professor, but address each other as Mr.

G. M. Heldt, sixty-three years of age, has just entered, as a student, the agricultural department of Georgia university.

A book entitled "Dartmouth Athletics" is soon to make its appearance, edited by Bartlett and Gifford '94. This is the first book of the kind to be published in the United States.

The freshmen of Parsons college, Pennsylvania, appeared at a lecture a few days ago sporting canes and stiff hats; the upper classmen did n't like it—you know the rest.

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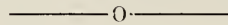
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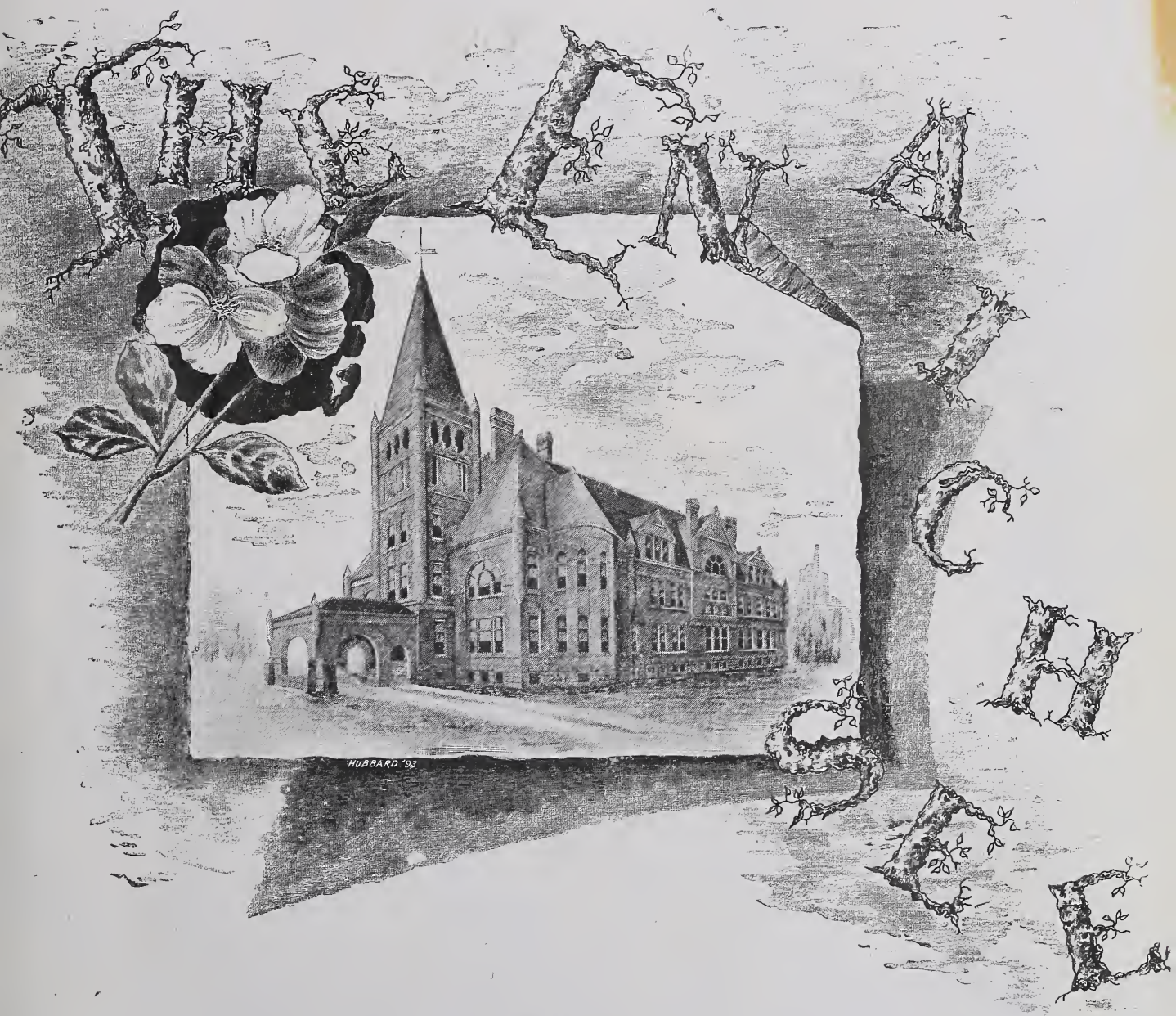
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CONANT HALL



DECEMBER 1893

Vol. I

No. 4



# THE ENAIGHSEE

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THE ENAIGHSEE is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College.

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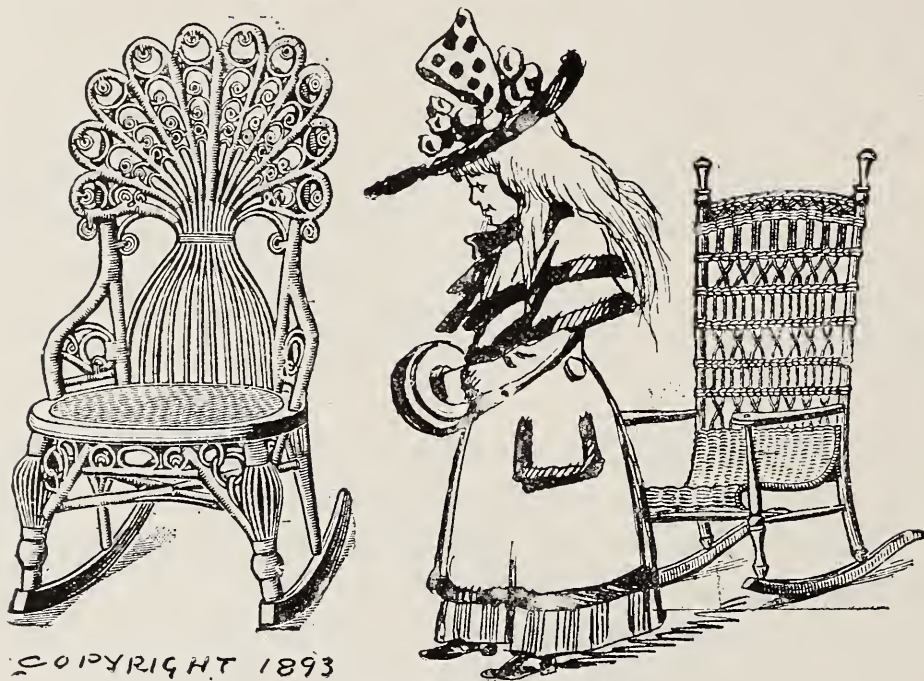
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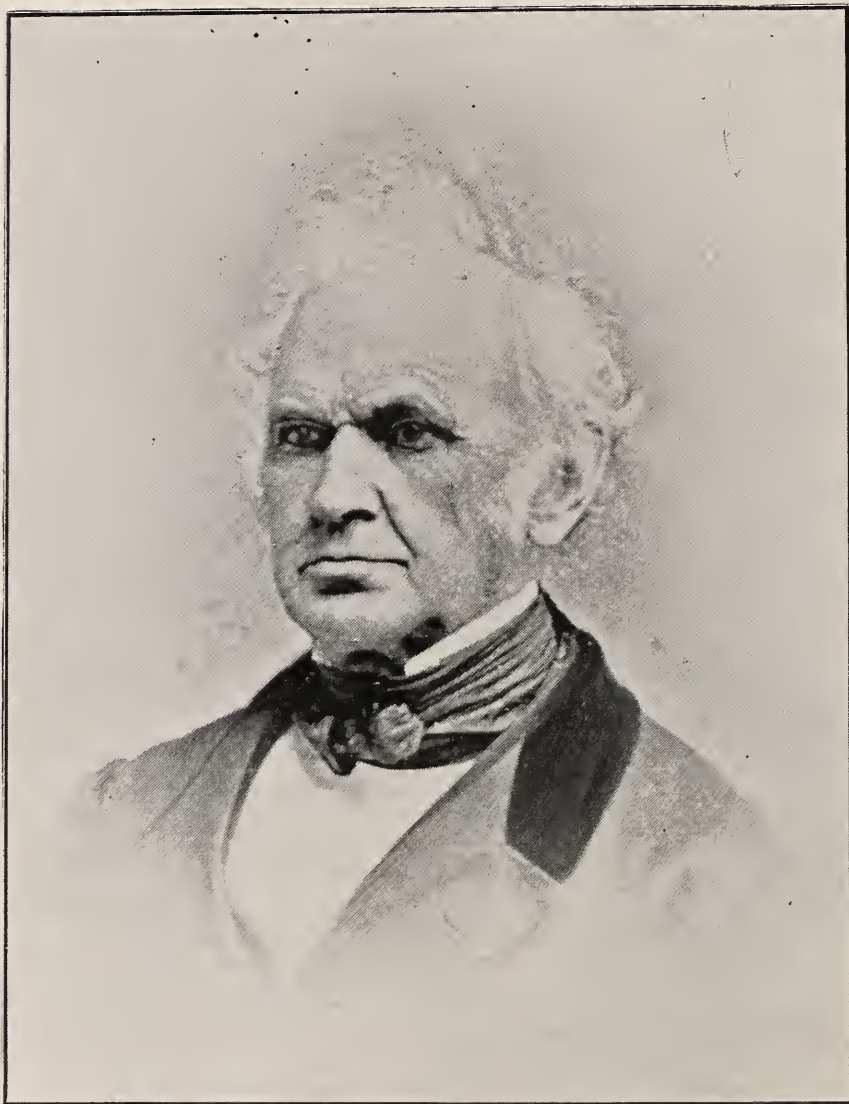
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G. W. NeSmith

# The Enaichsee

*Vol. I*

*December, 1893*

*No. 4*

## THE COLLEGE OUTLOOK

WITH this issue we bring our Christmas greeting to alumni, faculty, students, patrons, and townsmen of Durham, and wish you, each and every one, a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

The fall term is only history now, but we cannot let it pass without recalling the many pleasant features which it has presented to us. Moreover, it is our first term in Durham, and so, in a sense, we have all been freshmen together. As we review these days just passed, the first thing we recall is the vast amount of trouble we had before we got settled in satisfactory rooms, which resulted in finding them between Broth Hill and Lee, east and west, and Dover and Newmarket, north and south. Next we recall the wonders of a day devoted to the Dover fair, where the blue and white captivated the Dover lasses, and compensated us for the money spent at the fair. And, as we think of Dover, we remember with pleasure the Y. M. C. A. réception,

from which we returned on a freight train; the foot-ball game, where '97 was even left out of the consolation of a freight train, having to return at a late hour in the "only" Dover barge. Surely we have had our draw-backs, but time has taken off the sharp edges, and we remember with pleasure sails taken on the river and bay, which during the procedure were very serious affairs.

Much work has been accomplished by both faculty and students—the choice of an athletic field, and work on it well commenced; the establishment of a lecture course by the Culver Literary society; the starting of the Y. M. C. A., and, in a general way, an advancement of work in all the college societies, should all be mentioned. We are all pleased with the establishment of an excellent course in drawing, by a competent instructor, and can appreciate the determination of the faculty to make the New Hampshire college one of the best in the country.

Most of all, we are glad of the words of approval THE ENAICHSEE has received, and with a new year's date on the cover we hope to keep this same approval.

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After so many publications in various newspapers in regard to the New Hampshire college, its original object, its present condition, and the course adopted by those placed in charge, it seems necessary to say a few words in behalf of the facts. These publications, for the most part, have been characterized by a wonderful lack of knowledge, not only of this institution but of others of its kind.

It has been asserted that the Granges are dissatisfied and disappointed with the manner in which the institution has been conducted. We are reluctant to believe that so intelligent a body of people can feel thus, if fully acquainted with the subject. It must be that the report is erroneous, or that influences antagonistic to the college have been brought to bear.

Of the thirteen trustees of the New Hampshire college, nine are practical farmers, and eight are members of the Patrons of Husbandry, two of whom are Past Masters of the State Grange. With this large representation, the agricultural interests ought surely to be safe, and the farmers of the state would do well to place their trust and confidence in this body, and feel assured that these men, who are in a position to know the facts, and who study carefully each question

upon all sides, are amply able to conduct the affairs of our college in a wise and honorable manner. We cannot understand how anyone having a thorough knowledge of the facts can criticise the management thus far. As students of the college we are each day becoming more deeply impressed with the foresight, wisdom, and ability with which each detail has been planned and carried out, and believe that if the present board of trustees and our able president are allowed to quietly conduct their affairs as seems best to them, and receive the support and trust which they deserve, that the interests of the institution, and of those for whom it was originally designed, will be zealously cared for.

It is at least fair to ask that before anyone passes an adverse judgment upon us, they should make a personal investigation of the college. Judgment based on ignorance breeds injustice. The college is always glad to show visitors what is being done.

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We are glad to present, this month, the portrait of one to whom the college has been much indebted in the past—the late Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith, in whose memory Nesmith Hall was named. For thirteen years (from 1877 till 1890) Judge Nesmith was president of the board of trustees, and to him is due much of the credit for the progress of the college during that time. He was a wise counsellor, and an energetic friend.

Judge Nesmith was born October



23, 1800; and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820. He settled in the practice of law soon after, at Franklin, and for many years was judge on the New Hampshire supreme court, remaining on the bench until relieved by the constitutional limitation of years. Dartmouth honored herself and him by the degree of LL. D., and the New Hampshire Orphans' Home rejoiced in him as its president. He died in 1890, full of years, and universally recognized as one of the best and noblest of the sturdy sons of the Granite state.

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In our last issue we recommended all our students to support the lecture course by attending each lecture and concert that they possibly could. We are sorry to note that in looking over the audience at the last lecture, only about half of those who should have been present were there. Fellow-students, you must take hold better than this, if you wish a good lecture course kept up. These lectures are both interesting and instructive, and much of what we need most can be got from them. Something besides recitations six days a week is needed to make a live and interesting student.

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The library seems to be the subject of a great deal of comment at the present time, and the question has been asked, time and time again, "Why is the library not open?" Before too much criticism has been

passed, we would like to explain. In the first place the shelving was late in arriving; in the second place the carpenters did not begin work at the time appointed, and in the third place it is much more work to get the library in running order than one, at first, realizes. The books are being arranged according to the Dewey decimal system, which involves a great deal of time; however, it is definitely stated that the library will be open at the beginning of the winter term.

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Now that a long winter vacation is before us, let each one of us, alumni, non-graduates, and students, resolve to write at least one article for THE ENAICHSEE.

## SPRAYING

SPRAYING is coming to be one of the recognized operations of Agriculture. In many cases it is a necessity, if the farmer would derive a profit from the crops; especially is this true in the case of fruits and potatoes. There are hosts of enemies which prey upon these crops, and in the country, as a whole, cause an annual loss amounting to millions of dollars.

These enemies group themselves into two natural divisions, belonging, as they do, some to the animal, and others to the vegetable kingdom. Those from the animal kingdom are mostly insects; those from the vegetable kingdom are parasitic plants, known as fungi. The Codling moth

and Canker worm will serve as examples of the former, Black Knot, Pear Scab, and Potato Blight of the latter.

In dealing with these pests, the first thing to be done is to study their life histories in order to learn at what point and by what method they may be most successfully attacked.

To give in a word the results of the labors of many individuals, spraying the affected trees or vines with certain substances which act as poisons to the insects or fungi, has been found to be one of the most simple and effective ways of combating them. The most valuable poison for insects is arsenic in the form of Paris Green or London Purple; while for fungi, certain compounds of copper are used, especially the sulphate (blue vitriol) and the carbonate. These substances are mixed with or dissolved in water in proper proportions, and applied with a force-pump provided with a nozzle constructed in such a way that the stream of liquid, as it issues from it, is broken up into fine mist-like particles or spray; this is an essential point in the effective and economical application of any of these remedies. Paris Green and London Purple are usually mixed with water in the proportion of one pound to two hundred and fifty gallons. The copper compounds, when used for fungicides, usually require to be mixed with some other substance, as ammonia, which will render them soluble, or with some substance, as lime, which will prevent them injuring the fo-

liage, which they are liable to do when used alone. There are very many different formulas for preparing these combinations; but probably the best all-around fungicide is what is known as the Bordeaux mixture, and which consists of copper sulphate, commonly known as blue vitriol or blue stone, fresh lime, and water, in the proportion of one pound of blue vitriol and one pound of lime to ten or twelve gallons of water. The Bordeaux mixture is especially valuable when, as is often the case, it is desirable to combine an insecticide with a fungicide in order, so to speak, to "kill two birds with one stone," or, more properly, to throw two stones at two birds at the same time (in this case more effective than ordinarily), for when Paris Green and London Purple are mixed with some of the other fungicides, they are brought into a condition which renders them liable to cause injury by burning the leaves.

The New Hampshire station has carried on experiments during the past two years in spraying fruit trees and potatoes against fungus diseases.

Fungi, as has already been said, are parasitic plants; they consist of minute threads or tubes so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, which grow in or on the tissues of the plant and rob it of its nourishment. On these threads or tubes are borne in various ways a multitude of little bodies called spores, which correspond to the seeds of ordinary plants. It is by means of these spores, carried by the wind,



that the fungus diseases are spread, just as weeds are spread by the scattering of their seeds. The purpose of spraying is to bring in contact with the spores, either before they have left the fungus on which they grew or after they have been deposited on a healthy plant, some

the latter. It is caused by the growth of two similar fungi; the one growing on the apple is called, botanically, *Fusicladium dendriticum*, the one on the pear, *Fusicladium pyrinum*. The fungus makes its appearance in the shape of dark green or blackish spots on the surface of the



substance which will destroy their vitality.

One of the diseases experimented on is very common on apples and pears, and in the case of certain varieties of the latter, causes the almost complete loss of the crop. This is the disease known as scabbing and cracking, the appearance of which is familiar to all growers of Sheldon and Flemish Beauty pears, especially

leaves and fruit; on the latter these spots are usually roundish in outline, varying much in size and number, but sometimes almost completely covering the fruit, which becomes deformed and covered with cracks.

In our experiments on this disease at Hanover, and this year in Durham and Dover, we have used principally the Bordeaux mixture, of various strengths. The first application was



made to the trees (pear) in the spring just before the blossoms opened, a second application was made just after the blossoms had fallen. In about two weeks the trees received a third spraying, and after a similar interval a fourth. The result of these experiments, a detailed report of which will be published later, indicates that the disease in question can be treated with the Bordeaux mixture, of the strength given above, effectively and profitably.

In New Hampshire, probably the most serious loss due to a fungus disease occurs in the potato crop. A fungus called *Phytophthora infestans* grows in the vines and tubes, causing in the former the blight or rust, in the latter the rot. It is difficult to estimate the loss caused by this disease, but it often amounts to more than half the crop. We have tried the Bordeaux mixture as a remedy, and have found it very effective, confirming similar results in other places.

The blight or rust makes its appearance usually sometime during the first half of August, therefore we spray the vines for the first time by the last of July, and repeat once or twice with an interval of ten days or a fortnight between the sprayings.

During the last two seasons another fungus has laid claim to a liberal share of the potato crop, viz., *Macrosporium solani*. The disease produced by this fungus has been called the "early blight," as it appears two or three weeks earlier than the ordinary blight, also the "spot disease,"

from the fact that it appears in the form of dark-colored, sharply defined spots on the leaves, which increase in size and number till the whole vine is destroyed. Our experiments this year, which were planned with reference to the ordinary blight, indicate that the Bordeaux mixture will check if not prevent the new disease; but the spraying must be commenced earlier.

The cut which accompanies this article represents the effect of spraying in the case of the fungus disease of the grape known as black rot.

H. H. L.

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## BUSINESS FAILURES

During the last vacation many of us may have noticed in the "daily papers" that Mr. Blank, who was doing a business of great magnitude, had failed for quite a sum of money. He was a very popular young man in the city, and a great deal of sympathy was expressed for his misfortune.

Now, as he was a former schoolmate, I could not but think, "Why was this failure, and what is the cause of the many thousand we have every year? Why is it that ninety-seven out of every hundred of our merchants fail? What are we college men going to do about these things when we begin business?"

Americans are getting into the habit of saying, "We are the best there is, and no drudgery is wanted; we want to get rich quickly, and as easily as possible." Few of our

young men are contented to take hold and work in the shop and on the farm. They want something that has a great deal of name in it; they expect to get rich in a very short time by being a merchant, insurance agent, or by some other delicate business. Most of them have had very little real experience, and at once try to do a great deal on a very little capital; at first everything goes smoothly and they are sure they are doing well, but soon the bills begin to come in and then they have to borrow money or fail; and even if they can borrow, the result will be the same. They do not see the real state of affairs and blindly drift along.

Many failures can be traced to the frequent changes of business. It is true that a man will succeed better in the line of work for which he is the best adapted; but it is much better to stick to one thing and learn it thoroughly, even though it hardly pays at first, than to be trying new things all the time. Where will we find a class of people who are better situated in money matters than are the Quakers, who make it a principle to stick to one thing and go only as fast as their means allow.

It would seem at first thought a very absurd statement that ninety-seven out of every hundred merchants fail, yet statistics have proved it beyond a doubt. Of course there are many reasons for this, and among them may be mentioned the credit-system, which at the present time is carried on to a very great extent,

and unless the merchant has plenty of money to fall back on when his wholesale bills are due, he will be obliged to get more goods in the same way or fail. It is time this credit-system should be brought within bounds; to a certain extent it is very useful, but as it is generally conducted is the prime cause that ruins many of our merchants. Another thing that causes them to fail is the slack way in which they keep their books. Many of them do not know even once a year just how they stand. Others are extravagant in the way they live, wishing to make a great deal of show before their position will justify them in so doing.

Of speculation, which ruins so many, we all know what to expect of the young men who enter upon it, but it seems necessary that their ranks shall be kept full, for "Young America" must go down the river pretty fast, even if the steamer does blow up once in a while.

There are many things which men going into business must keep in view, and perhaps one illustration will serve to bring this out clearly. I refer to our tariff laws, which are changed so often and so radically that there come periods when even the strongest firms are shaken; and as this state of affairs will exist as long as the politicians use the country for a foot-hold to get themselves into office, we can hardly hope to rid ourselves of this misfortune. But above all, let us remember one of Horace Greeley's sayings,—“The

darkest day of a man's career is that in which he fancies there is some easier way of getting a dollar than by squarely earning it."

ADAMS '95.

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#### WHAT SHOULD WE READ FOR ?

Every person should read, not only for the enjoyment, but for the intellectual improvement obtained from good reading. By reading we are able to enlarge our minds upon the subjects of the day. Political men, while seeking for office, devote most of their time to reading, in order to obtain the opinions of their party and the opposing one. Their minds being thus broadened, they become better qualified to fill the positions set before them.

Reading diverts our attention from labor. After having spent a few hours in useful reading we can enter upon our duties with greater alacrity. Even moments, otherwise spent in idleness, are passed beneficially in reading histories and travels.

Taking up the paper of the day, in a few hours we find ourselves on intimate terms with the outside world. We become acquainted, not only with the news of our own country, but that of foreign ones. Thus we should read to form an opinion of the customs, mode of living, occupations, and governments of every nation.

On reading the books written by ancient writers, and those written by the authors of today, we are able to form a better idea of the progress of the world, in civilization and its in-

crease in manufactures and commerce. While reading biography, we can see the methods by which writers became distinguished, the labors by which their fame was purchased, and a desire to imitate is awakened within us.

Conversation is greatly aided by reading. We are enabled to talk more freely and intelligently upon different subjects, to the advantage of all concerned. By reading of the defects of other people we see the necessity of improving our own manners; for without well polished manners we cannot make ourselves agreeable in society or command the respect of our companions.

These are only a few of the many valuable results of reading, and all ambitious students in the college should take advantage of the grand opportunity offered them by our new library, and thereby secure many useful hints in connection with their studies, which will prove valuable to them in after years.

F. N. Foss '97.

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#### THE BROWN CREEPER

**D**URING the colder months there are comparatively few birds in the woods, but those present are often of sufficient interest to partially compensate for the absent ones. The Brown Creeper is one of these. It is the only representative in the United States of the family of creepers—*Certhiidae*—of which there are about a dozen species in all. These birds, in outward appearance and habits, are suggestive of woodpeckers or nut-



hatches. They have rigid tail feathers, a slender decurved bill, and toes fitted for running up the sides of trees.

The Brown Creeper is a small bird, very restless and active, occasionally noticed, by those having eyes to see the sprites of the woods, going in spirals up tree-trunks, but never hanging head downwards, after the manner of nuthatches. An excellent idea of its appearance may be obtained from the accompanying illustration, reproduced from Brehm. It nests in holes in trees, and in most of the northern states may be found throughout the year. It feeds on insects, spiders and similar creatures.

#### COLLEGE NEWS

PROFESSOR Wood recently moved into his new house.

Berry ex-'94 has returned to college, and entered '97.

Hon. Warren Brown and Charles W. Stone, members of the board of trustees, were in town Nov. 24.

Mrs. J. M. Fuller has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Wood.

Professor Pettee improved the opportunity to partake of Thanksgiving turkey in Hanover.

Gunn '94 has finished the patterns for the new fire-grates which are to be used in the boiler-room.

We are glad to see Given '97 back in college. One who is obliged to leave college on account of sickness deserves the sympathy of all.

The agricultural division of the senior class has been testing milk at the Experiment station.

Charles W. Stone, A. M., Hon. John G. Tallant, and Hon. George A. Wason were in town recently.

Bartlett and Dennett '97 have moved into their rooms in Professor Wood's house.



We are pleased to see college spirit take the form of actions instead of words; for illustration—the boys each giving an allotted time for the improvement of the athletic field.

The class of '97 have chosen their class color and pin.

The examination in free-hand drawing took place December 6.

November 24, the Christian Endeavor held a sociable in the Grange hall. It was well attended by the students, and all reported a good time.

President Murkland has joined the Scammell Grange, of Durham.

Oyster river has been frozen over sufficient for good skating.

The first real snowstorm of the season occurred December 3, and necessitated the use of snow-plows.

Thursday, November 23, President and Mrs. Murkland gave a tea to the trustees, faculty, townspeople, and seniors and juniors.

Professor Lane, formerly connected with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Rev. Mr. Fitts, of South Newmarket, were in town December 9.

Mr. A. G. Lowell killed a wood-chuck, near his house, last week.

Chase and Kenney '97 have taken up their abode at the "Orphans' Home," where they, with Howe '94, Barney and Kittredge '96, and Young '97, hold full sway.

A cane rush, on a small scale, took place November 21, between the Sophomores and Freshmen, but the latter, on account of numbers, carried the day.

The Experiment station staff has been formed into a station council, which will meet once a fortnight to discuss methods of work, and arrange results of experiments for publication.

Ex-Gov. Prescott's son, who is attending Phillips Exeter academy, recently made a short visit to Chase '97.

Five rooms are being finished in the new dairy building, for the use of students regularly employed on the farm. Four rooms are also being finished in

the attic of Nesmith Hall. All these rooms will be heated by steam.

Miss Mary Comings '97 is teaching the "Mast Road" school, and is also able to carry on the studies of her class; this shows what can be accomplished by those who are determined to secure an education at any cost.

Professor Witcher and Mr. Teeple, with cornet and violin, add very much to the attractiveness of the Sunday evening services.

The lecture by Mr. Miller, on the subject, "The Stranger at Thy Gates," was the first one of the series of lectures and concerts to be given by the Culver Literary society, and it is to be regretted that it was not better attended, as it was very interesting.

The talks which are being given by President Murkland, Sunday afternoons, are especially interesting, and everyone should make it a point to attend, if possible.

Rev. S. E. Quimby, of Exeter, recently visited the college, and was very much pleased with the facilities for education.

The musical talent of the college seems to have turned in the direction of the Durham band, as Shattuck plays the cornet, Sprague the base horn, Russell and Bartlett trombones, and Chamberlin the clarinet.

President Murkland recently lectured in Milton on the subject of "Boys."

The class in algebra took their long-looked-for and much-dreaded



examination, and finished their history, last week.

President and Mrs. Murkland invited the sophomores, freshmen, and a few young ladies to a reception December 12.

One of the groups for the drawing class the other day consisted of a cast of a child's head, with a silk scarf draped for the background. The instructor remarked upon the work of one of the students, that it was a very good representation of the head of Rameses. Of another, he said that it looked like the portrait of some of our ancestors, who had just come from the Old World. We fear these students have had their "heads turned," so to speak, by too much ancient history.

Sunday afternoon, December 10, Professor Morse gave an interesting talk on the use of "Don'ts."

At the rhetorical Wednesday afternoon, December 13, Brown '94, Howe '94, and Hill '95 were the speakers; Kittredge and Wheeler '96, the readers.

A large dormitory with boarding-house attached is being built by Mr. Demeritt for the use of students. It is to be fitted with modern conveniences, and when completed will furnish accommodations for about thirty students.

The houses of Professors Kingsbury, Weed, and Morse are nearly completed, while those of Professor Scott and Mr. Davis will probably not be finished before spring.

## A SAIL ON THE BAY

Five of the students of N. H. C.,  
Old salts they were, or claimed to be,  
Ventured out one cloudy day  
To take a sail on Durham's bay.

They went prepared for foe or gale;  
Armed with overcoats, Gunn, and dinner-pail.  
But ere they 'd gone a mile from town,  
The wind began its mournful sound.

They soon were puzzled as what to do;  
For the rain had soaked them through and  
through.  
But he who had in his charge the sail,  
Asked: "Shall we steer for land, or weather  
the gale?"

Each made answer as he thought best.  
Let's steer for the cove, where we may rest  
And wait for an hour or so;  
But some one shouted, "Let her go."

On they went at a terrible speed,  
Each clutching the boat as he felt need.  
It was clear to be seen that the waves had  
risen,  
And all were in fear of a sudden baptism.

So they all consented to steer for shore,  
And each one vowed he wanted no more;  
They all had sailed to their hearts' content,  
Only wondering their lives were not spent.

They longed for Durham, the land of the free,  
To dwell with their brothers in N. H. C.  
And said nevermore would they wander astray  
Or attempt to go sailing on Durham's great  
bay.

Take warn, fellow-students, and nevermore  
roam  
From your beloved alma mater or Durham,  
your home;  
But stay upon land, and you will be saved  
From a sailor's fears or a watery grave.

B.

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"How did your son do at college last year, Mr. Wilkins?" "Very well indeed; he did so well as a freshman that he got an encore." "A what?" "An encore!" "The faculty requested him to repeat the year."—*Ex.*



## NOTES FROM OTHER COLLEGES

We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: The *Athenæum* of West Virginia university; *Aggie Life*, Massachusetts Agricultural college; The *Cadet*, Maine State college; The *Wooster Voice*, Wooster University; The *Rocky Mountain Collegian*, Colorado Agricultural college; *Pratt Institute Monthly*, Pratt Institute; *New Mexico Collegian*, New Mexico Agricultural college.

Princeton's Gymnastic club will give exhibitions in New York and Philadelphia this winter.

The third foot-ball game, which decided the contest between the sophomores and freshmen at Cornell, ended with a score of 12 to 4 in favor of the freshmen.

The receipts from Yale's Foot-ball association amount to \$29,051.39; the base-ball association, \$14,271.42.

Twelve hours per week is all that is required at Harvard. Students are discouraged by the faculty from taking more.

Over \$80,000 has been subscribed for the Phillips Brooks memorial at Harvard.

There is an interesting article in the November number of The *Athenæum*, in regard to the military department of the West Virginia university.

Yale has a hospital where students will be cared for during illness. It has thirty-two rooms, and will have trained nurses and the best of modern equipments.

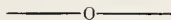
At Cornell university, last year, the students numbered 1,700 and the total number of instructors 142, making an average of 1 instructor to every 12 students. This is a very good proportion, but the trustees think it advantageous to increase the corps of instructors.

The University of Chicago is to have the largest telescope in the world, which will be named the Yerkes Telescope, after the giver. It will have a forty-inch objective, while that of the Lick telescope is only thirty-six and that of the Naval Observatory at Washington sixteen. The tube of the new telescope is to be seventy-five feet long and will weigh 12,000 pounds. It is being built by Werner & Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio, who were also the makers of the Lick telescope.

Among the new instruments recently added to the physiological department of Yale college is one of interest invented by Professor Voil of Germany. It is used to determine the decomposition of the body by measuring the amount of carbonic acid gas and water given off. In this way the decomposition of different foods in the body can be determined, and valuable and interesting results obtained. Experiments will be carried on, by placing animals that have been fed on some particular kind of food in glass cases and keeping them there for twenty-four hours, measuring the air as admitted to the case, and as it escapes after having been used by the animal.

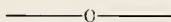
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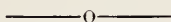
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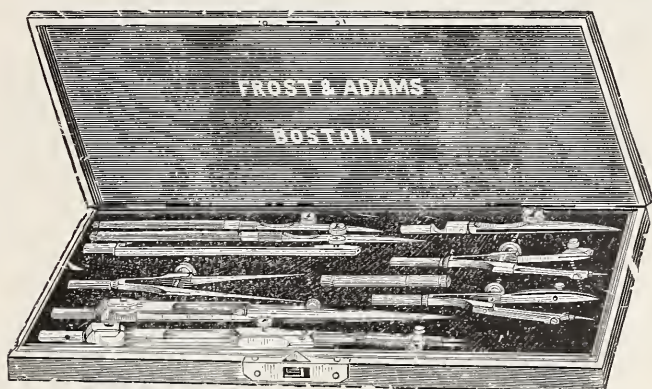
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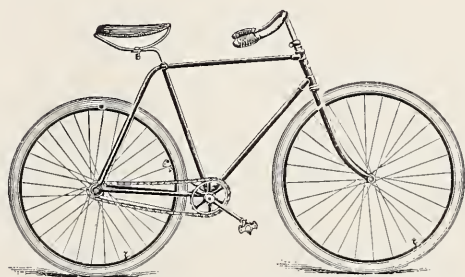
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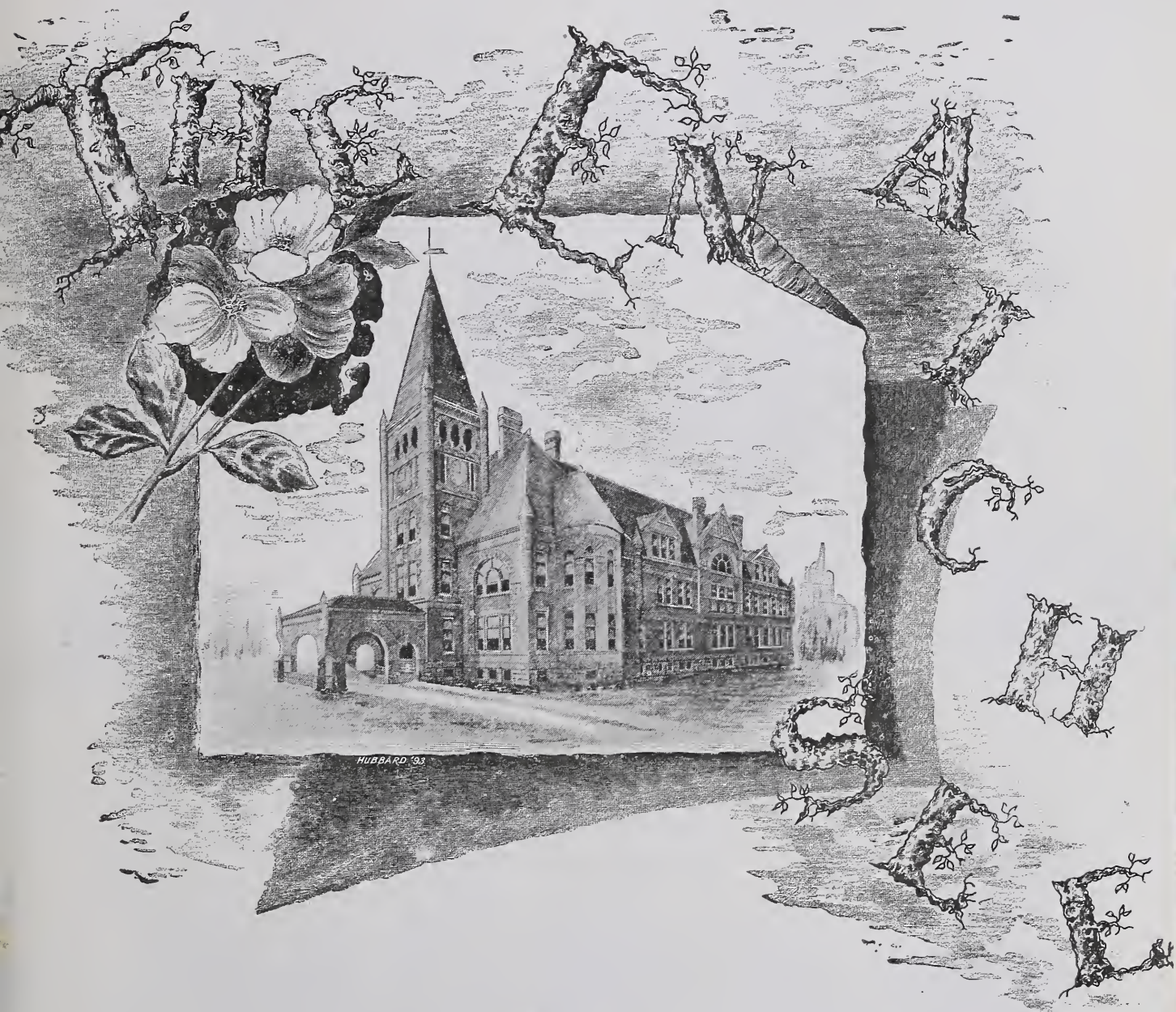
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FEBRUARY 1894

Vol. I

No. 5



# THE ENAIGHSEE

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THE ENAIGHSEE is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Entered in the Durham post-office as second-class mail matter.

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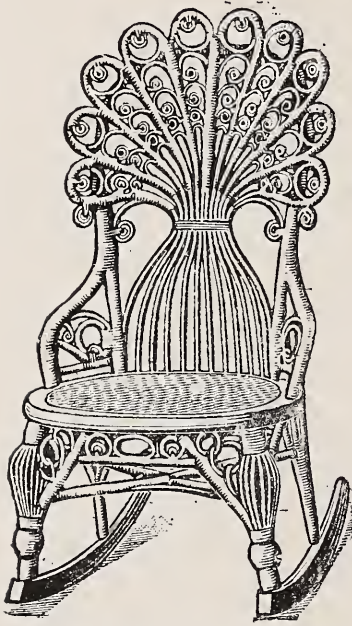
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J. WARREN SMITH.

# The Enaichsee

*Vol. I*

*February, 1894*

*No. 5*

## THE COLLEGE OUTLOOK

WE have commenced a new term under quite favorable conditions as a college. A feeling of stability is gradually coming over us, as the feeling of newness vanishes. Very few changes have come about, but all are for the best. Everybody seems fresher, happier, and more interested than at the close of the last long term.

\* \* \*

The great amount of agitation that has been going on since the acceptance of the presidency has awakened the people, and particularly those that compose the large middle class of our state, to the fact that the state of New Hampshire, the general government, and Benjamin Thompson have given them the opportunity to educate their sons and daughters at a very reasonable cost. Although many desire to restrict the college curriculum to one course, we feel that it would not be doing justice to the enterprising young men and women of

the Granite state to limit their opportunities in such a manner. Let us have what the men who framed the law establishing the land-grant colleges desired—practical courses that shall give students a good fitting to earn their livelihood, and make them noble sons and daughters of the commonwealth.

\* \* \*

There seems to be more interest manifested in the College societies than during the fall term. Quite a number of the '97 class have joined the Culver Literary Society, and the number of new men taken into the Q. T. V. Fraternity has greatly added to the strength and efficiency of the society. There are rumors of a new fraternity coming among us. We do not believe in having more societies than can be used advantageously, but competition, if not carried too far, will be of benefit to all. May THE ENAICHSEE have its share of the literary labors of all!



As was announced in our last issue, the library has been opened. The librarian showed one of the editors around, and we find that we shall be well repaid for waiting. Blank cards with the library rules, have been printed, and all have been made as simple as possible. Four books at once, and two weeks' time without fine will be allowed each student without respect to classes. And in connection with the library, the reference room has been opened and put in good condition; tables, chairs, and other necessary comforts have been provided, and at present seem to be in good demand.

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Among the new books that deserve mention is "Dartmouth Athletics," by Messrs. J. H. Bartlett '94, and J. P. Gifford '94. It contains numerous engravings of the foremost athletes of Dartmouth college, and gives a brief description of the many victories in base-ball, foot-ball, field and track athletics. It contains some interesting remarks by ex-President Bartlett and Hon. Frederick Chase. The introduction is written by Professor Emerson.

\*  
\*      \*

It has been thought best by the editors to have a June issue of THE ENAICHSEE. As this will be very near the close of the college year, we will be able to give better accounts of Commencement week. Consequently the January number is omitted.

A large amount of information has been published during the last ten years with a direct bearing upon practical farming and fruit-growing. Still more will appear during the next ten years. The value of definite knowledge of the laws and processes of agriculture is increasing every day. This knowledge is taught in the various agricultural colleges of the country, but to only a small proportion of the young men to whom it would be of practical value. Many such are unable to leave home. To them the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts now offers the opportunity of obtaining a sound and practical knowledge of agriculture, and the principles upon which its successful practice is based, by means of a NON-RESIDENT COURSE IN AGRICULTURE. This course is intended to give to any one desiring it, the opportunity of obtaining a thorough technical and scientific knowledge of general farming, dairying, stock-breeding, fruit-growing, poultry-keeping, or any other branch of agriculture.

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The authorities of the college intend to make this a modern course, on a practical basis. Besides the standard books, the non-resident student is given an opportunity to study the bulletins issued by the experiment stations, pamphlets written by agriculturists, in all branches pertaining to agriculture, and also to listen to addresses delivered by authorities who are in position to select that which is best suited to their needs.



The privileges of the course are offered freely to all applicants. No examination or entrance fee is required. It will be conducted in a general way like those so successfully carried out by the Chautauqua school, but with many special features in addition.

\*  
\*      \*

This course adds one more to the agricultural courses of this college, which in a recent issue we stated to be "in name and in fact the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." If those who fear that we are drifting away from the safe moorings by means of which we were originally established, to the shoals of classicism, will read the following statement of the courses offered by the College, as it appears in the catalogue now in the printer's hands, we think they will see their mistake :

1. Courses in Agriculture :
  - A. Four Years Technical Course.
  - B. Four Years Chemical Course.
  - C. Four Years Biological Course.
  - D. Institute Course.
  - E. Non-resident Course.
2. Mechanical Courses :
  - A. Mechanical Engineering Course.
  - B. Electrical Engineering Course.
  - C. Technical Chemistry Course.
3. General Course.

To the five agricultural courses now offered, there will probably be added a short course of two years. The chemical and biological courses in agriculture are intended for students

desiring to fit themselves for work in experiment stations, as agricultural chemists, economic botanists, or entomologists; and the technical chemistry course is intended for those desiring to go to work in the laboratories of manufactories.

A word of explanation is due to the general course. This was instituted about the time the trustees voted to admit women to the privileges of the college, because none of the existing courses exactly fitted their requirements. It really is a selection from the studies offered by the other courses, and very few studies appear in it alone.

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\*      \*

In view of the above statement of courses offered, it is evident that the college is ready to receive and take care of all students desiring an agricultural education, whether short or long; whether technical or related to the sciences. so close to agriculture, and she offers it to the student in the laboratory, class-room, and on the farm, if he can come to Durham; and if he cannot, she stands ready to help him to make his home take the place of the laboratory and class room, and his farm the place of the experiment station. Because of this, we feel sure that the College seconds, as we know THE ENAICHSEE does, the Worthy Master of the State Grange in "urging the farmers of the state to send their boys to this institution to study agriculture in such numbers as shall compel it to be chiefly agricultural in its character, and demonstrate that an

agricultural college can be made successful in New Hampshire."

\*  
\*      \*

THE ENAICHSEE brings greetings and pleasant thoughts of student life, with its endeavor to keep in touch with the college world and to advance the literary development of our fellow-students.

While we believe our past numbers have been creditable editions, let us see to it that future ones be more so.

Advancement is made in all literary publications only by constant study and united effort on behalf of all concerned. We believe it to be of the greatest importance that we, as a student-body, take an active part, as well as a deep interest, in promoting the welfare and raising the standard of our college paper. To insure the success of a magazine of this kind, it is necessary that it receive the financial support of faculty, alumni, and the student-body; in fact, all connected with the college. This is an essential feature, but it is only a part of our duty. Each one should feel a personal responsibility for the success of this paper, and we extend an invitation through this number to each student to contribute to our pages.

\*  
\*      \*

DURHAM, N. H., January 12, 1894.

*To the Culver Literary Society:*

Desiring to pursue a special course in biology, I find such a course conflicts with my duties as editor-in-chief of THE ENAICHSEE, and shall consider it a very great favor if you will accept my resignation as editor-in-chief of the same at once.

Very respectfully yours,

F. W. HOWE.

At the request of Mr. Howe, a special meeting of the Culver Literary Society was held January 13, and his resignation was accepted by the society and a vote of thanks for his past services was given him. Mr. Adams was elected to fill the vacant position.

J. WARREN SMITH

JOHN WARREN SMITH, whose portrait appears in this issue, was born in Grafton, N. H., September 21, 1863. He fitted for college at Colby academy, New London; entered the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1885, completed the scientific course in three years, graduating in 1888.

In October, 1888, he enlisted in the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, and was appointed assistant at the Boston office in weather work. At the Maritime Exposition in the Mechanics Building, Mr. Smith was the appointed observer in charge of the Weather Bureau Office at that exposition, becoming widely known to New England visitors, as well as to the Boston people.

In the spring of 1890 he was appointed assistant to the director of the New England Meteorological Society at Cambridge, Mass., and in December of that year he found a helpmeet in Florence A. Eaton, of Grafton, N. H.

A New England Weather Service was established in the spring of 1892, and Mr. Smith was appointed its director, with head-quarters at the Bos-

ton Weather Bureau office. While he occupied this position he addressed the farmers' meetings in connection with the state boards of agriculture of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, on the crop and weather service.

In January, 1893, he was appointed observer in charge of the Weather Bureau office in Boston and its fifteen sub-stations, taking that position in addition to the directorship of the New England Weather Service.

Mr. Smith is an earnest worker, a thorough observer, familiar with the needs of the people, and personally acquainted with most of the officers of the different agricultural bodies throughout New England.

While in college Mr. Smith became a member of the Q. T. V. fraternity, and still takes an active interest in this society.

---

### MOTIVES FOR STUDY

**T**HERE are many different branches of study and many different motives to study, but of course the prime motive is to gain knowledge on certain subjects. The motive of many persons who study the foreign languages is that they may be able to converse with the people of those countries, and, moreover, that they may acquire concentration of thought and learn the origin of many of our English words. The Chinese study our language in order that they may transact business in our country and gain wealth.

One motive is, that we may enter

the best society. And by the best society I do not mean fashionable society, but society which is made up of men and women of intelligence, genius, and noble character, from whom we may learn still more that will help us onward and upward in life.

The motive with many people is ambition—ambition to excel in various branches of learning. This aim to excel constitutes a certain part of the motives of almost everyone.

The motive of others is that they may help and uplift those who are more unfortunate than themselves, as is the case with teachers who go among the poor whites, negroes, and people of Alaska.

There are selfish and unselfish motives, and we will find as we grow older that there are many persons who have them both. Those whose natures are unselfish wish to study to learn, and so be better enabled to obtain good positions in life, and in this way perhaps help others as well as themselves. Those who study and gain knowledge only for their own pleasure and benefit surely have selfish motives.

Then there are those who study to become famous. Many who study the arts and sciences, such as the arts of painting and sculpture, music, and the science of astronomy or logic, study to become noted, while others do so for the love of the art or science.

The moments are swiftly passing, and if we do not improve them by cultivating our minds while we may, we shall regret it when we are older.



We need not be continually studying books, for we can learn from nature by observing her ways, and from people by observing their characters.

The motives to study are innumerable, and we should study that which will help us to be useful and honorable members of society.

M. E. BUNKER.

#### THE DURHAM LIBRARY

THE first circulating library in Durham of which we have any record, was incorporated in 1815. An agricultural library was founded in 1862, and when the Durham Social Library was organized in 1881, about 300 volumes from the former and sixty from the latter came into its possession.

Benjamin Thompson was always a liberal subscriber to the support of the library, and he agreed to give \$100 in cash if the town or its citizens would subscribe and pay for eighty shares of stock at five dollars per share.

The town was canvassed, the requisite amount obtained, and a meeting of the shareholders was held in the vestry of the Congregational church March 9, 1881. The association organized with Hamilton A. Mathes president, and Lucien Thompson secretary. Major Henry B. Mellen served as librarian from 1881 to 1888. Upon his resignation Hon. Joshua B. Smith was elected. He served five years, and also resigned, and was succeeded by his sister, Miss Mary Smith, who still holds the position.

For a number of years Mr. Thompson gave the library the large grass crop from his real estate in Durham, which netted nearly a thousand dollars annually. This enabled the association to purchase a building and to fit it up for library purposes. Besides this, a sum was secured, through the munificence of Mr. Thompson, which is invested, and yields a good annual income. Miss Smith has given hundreds of dollars worth of books, and has freely used her time since 1881, as director, as president, and now as librarian. She is now perfecting the system under which the books are circulated, and has had, for the most part, the selection of the books now in the Library.

In order to secure the benefit of the state law, in relation to the aid of public libraries, the town of Durham voted to accept the conditions of that act at its annual meeting in 1892. Thus another library was formed, having a board of trustees of its own and its affairs entirely separate from the older library. It was soon seen by the management of both institutions, that a union of the libraries would be conducive to the interests of all concerned. Accordingly, on March 8, 1893, the Durham Social Library was duly incorporated under the name of the "Durham Library Association," and a contract made between this association and the town, whereby the citizens of Durham secure the free use of the books of both institutions, and also the building of the Library Association. For these privileges the town is to

appropriate two hundred and twenty-five dollars, annually, for books, and is to keep the library building in repair.

The library building itself is centrally located, and is very well arranged for the purpose to which it is put. Nearly half of the contents of its shelves are works of fiction from standard authors of the day, while the remainder is composed, not only of historical, biographical, religious, and other literary works, but contains also many important books upon various scientific and practical topics.

The library contains 3,600 volumes, and is open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Visitors are always welcomed, and given every aid in the selection of books by the librarian and her efficient assistant, who are deeply interested in making this institution something of which the citizens of Durham are justly proud.

E. P. STONE '91.

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### COLLEGE NEWS

**I**F you do not receive THE ENAICHSEE, please notify the business manager.

The creamery is now nearly completed.

Given '97 has changed his residence from Gonic to Madison.

Wiggin '97 has been canvassing during vacation.

January 10 the trustees held a meeting at Thompson Hall.

Barney '94 has returned to college.

Mr. Teeple instructs the second division of the geometry class.

The trustees dined with President Murkland January 10.

Professors Kingsbury and Morse have moved into their new residences.

Libby of the Maine State College, has entered the class of '96.

In about four weeks the drawing class will begin mechanical drawing.

One thing the editors wish very much—an editorial room.

Clark '97 had charge of the Aetna creamery during vacation.

W. L. Berry '97 received a visit from his father December 22.

C. A. Trow has returned, and will take a special course in mathematics.

E. H. Hancock has been employed by the college, in taking account of stock, under the direction of Professor Kingsbury.

Mr. Teeple spent his vacation in Boston and New York city.

Oxygen and hydrogen receivers have been placed in the basement of Conant Hall.

Mr. Gunn, during vacation, injured his foot by stepping on a nail, but has fully recovered.

Woodruff Mason '97 spent his vacation with his friends at his old home in Stamford, Connecticut.

Professor Scott's house is rapidly advancing, in spite of winter weather.

Professor Parsons spent his vacation at the home of his father, in Hawkinsville, Georgia.

Wheeler '96 was busy during vacation, helping put the library in shape for this term.

The Orange Judd Co., of New York, announce a new and revised edition of Professor Weed's book entitled "Spraying Crops."

Adams and Britton '95 have moved into the rooms in Nesmith Hall, just vacated by Professor Morse.

Owing to the death of Mr. Symonds, brother-in-law of Mr. Chapin, President Murkland preached in his stead Sunday, January 14.

Davis '97 spent his vacation in canvassing for a very interesting book on the World's Fair in the neighboring towns, and met with very good success.

Hunt '97 was called home before the close of last term to attend the funeral of his sister, and we are glad to welcome him back at the commencement of this term.

Three illustrated entomological articles by Professor Weed appeared in the last issue of the "Transactions of the American Entomological Society."

At the last meeting of the '97 class, J. W. Coe was chosen president, Miss Mary Bartlett vice-president, Miss Abby Chamberlin re-elected secretary, and J. L. T. Shaw treasurer.

President Murkland was in Manchester, Wednesday, January 24, to help install B. W. Lockhart as pastor of the Franklin-Street Congregational church.

A proper motto for the entrance to Thompson Hall would be,—

Every student pause awhile  
On this door-step, broad and flat;  
Let no stains of earth defile—  
Wipe your boots upon the mat.

Howe '94 and Kittredge '97 made a short visit to Boston during vacation. They have bought out the book-store formerly run by Howe & Caverno, and will be found opposite Thompson Hall.

The new testing machine is being placed in position at the College shop, and the small Edison dynamo has been wired for experimental work.

A wood saw in the shop was badly injured by one of the boys, who tried to saw soft iron.

The committee on the base-ball cage have decided what to do, and the cage will soon be ready for use.

Russell '97 was badly injured while playing a game of polo on the ice.

President Murkland gave a lecture in Warner and Lempster in connection with the state superintendent of education.

Several of the boys attended the dance at Dover last Saturday night. Where were the ladies? We always supposed it customary to take some of them.



A little let-up will be given the students in the regular courses, in order to enable them to attend the non-resident lecture course.

All talking and whistling in the shop has been stopped during work hours.

A noticeable fact thus far is, that we still have all of our large freshman class.

Caverno, Hill, and Britton '95 attended the annual meeting of the State grange, held in Manchester, December 20-21.

Sprague, Berry, McKenna, Wheeler, Coe, Gunn, Dennett, Hill, worked for the college part or the whole of vacation.

It is very pleasing to notice the large attendance at the Y. M. C. A. meetings.

Fifty-three teachers attended the Teachers' institute held in Thompson Hall, January 11. President Murkland gave an address in the evening.

President Murkland gave an address on "Some Considerations by the Way" at the close of the Teachers' institute in Dover.

It is hoped that the general spirit of improvement which pervades every one here will prompt somebody to remove the unsightly boughs under the trees in front of Thompson Hall.

The editors of THE ENAICHSEE would like to know where to address G. M. Holman '77.

## ALUMNI NOTES

'71—W. P. Ballard has been installed master of Merrimack County Pomona Grange.

'82—F. E. Thompson has moved to Davis, W. Va.

'83—F. P. Comings was in town January 10 to 12, to attend a committee meeting of the state board of agriculture.

'83—Frederick S. Biertwhistle is a government electrician in the United States of Colombia.

'86—George P. Wood, civil engineer, brother of Professor Wood, was in town during vacation visiting his brother. He is in the employ of the city of Baltimore, Md., and now making a survey of that city.

'88—J. Warren Smith was in town January 18, arranging for his lectures in the Institute course.

'88—M. B. Carr is in North Haverhill, Mass.

'88—H. G. Davis is in Lynn, Mass., with Hawks' Electrical Co.

'90—J. Y. Jewett was assistant engineer at Lakeport on the waterworks construction during the past summer.

'93—W. E. Britton was at home from Cornell university during vacation.

We are glad to learn the address of John W. Carson '77, Francetown, N. H.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Christian Endeavor society held a sociable in Grange hall, with a very interesting programme.

The length of time for keeping out books from the library has been increased to three weeks.

Frank Bunker has added a dry goods counter and a stationery department to his store.

Miss Mathes, who is attending the Northfield Seminary, East Northfield, Mass., spent her vacation at home.

The ice on Oyster river is thick and clear. The people of the town are laying in a good stock.

Mr. J. W. Burnham has anticipated the needs of the town, and has put upon the street a hack which meets all trains and is otherwise at the service of the public.

At the meeting of Scammell grange held Tuesday, January 16, Professor Pettee, assisted by Gunn '94, installed the officers. The third and fourth degrees were worked; speakers from seven different granges were listened to, a large turkey supper eaten, and a hundred and thirty people made happy.

The cantata, "Coronation of the Rose," was given in Thompson's Hall on December 18, by the local talent, the proceeds going towards the fitting up of the Congregational church. The results were very satisfactory, both from a financial and a sociable standpoint. Supper was

served in the Grange hall after the entertainment.

There was a very interesting horse trot on Oyster river January 18, and a number of fast horses were on exhibition.

## HONESTY THE BEST POLICY

IT is an old and true saying that "An honest man is the noblest work of God." It makes no difference what branch of business a man pursues, if he is only honest he is respected. Solomon has told us that God's word is profitable to man in every stage of life; therefore, if we would only follow out the divine law of nature, and fit ourselves as God would have us, in the course of time we would feel well repaid for our efforts.

The happiness derived from devotion to truth is enough in itself to satisfy the desire of an honest and upright man, and make him feel grateful to his Master.

It is the duty of every man to avail himself of each opportunity to learn those things which are placed before him in so simple a manner. There seems to be little excuse for a person who does not have an education, for, to the one who truly wishes to learn the advantages are daily increasing. The numerous schools, colleges, and institutions which are being founded every year, show plainly that the work of education is rapidly advancing. We can hardly take up a newspaper without seeing there an incident of something being done in this line of work.

I would not say that only honest men prosper; on the contrary, we often see instances where men carry on a dishonest business and profit by it, perhaps better than their righteous neighbor across the street; but "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world and yet lose his own soul?"

What is our word of honor worth if we are not honest? Better by far not live at all than to live in such a manner that every one will doubt our integrity. Perhaps in business there are cases where financially it does not always seem the best plan to be honest; but in the approval of our own conscience, and of those persons whom we should feel it an honor to call our friends, I think every one will agree that it is always best to be perfectly honest.

How quickly a man who proves himself dishonest by telling an untruth will be detected; and even before he is found out, how utterly impossible it is for him to enjoy their full respect and confidence! Sir Walter Scott has truly told us, in his poem "Marmion,"

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave,  
When first we practice to deceive."

E. H. FORRISTALL, '97.

---

The faculty of Boston university have voted to permit work on the college paper to count as work in the regular course, seven hours per week being allowed the managing editor, while the assistant editors have two hours each.

#### NEWS FROM OTHER COLLEGES

IT is said that Oberlin college admitted negroes twenty-eight years before their emancipation.

It is said that the first college paper was started at Dartmouth, and edited by Daniel Webster. While we speak of the oldest college paper, we will also mention some of more recent date. Our college paper is apparently new, not having been in existence but a short time; still we feel that we are not the only ones who are beginning this work. Among the new exchanges not mentioned in our last number is *The Battalion*, from the Texas Agricultural College; *The Tennessee University Student*, and *The College Reflector*, from the Agricultural College of Mississippi.

By the will of the late Harriet Hayden, who died on the 24th of last December, Harvard college receives the bequest of her entire estate, amounting to several thousand dollars, to establish a scholarship for poor and deserving colored students. By provision of the will, medical students are to receive preference.

The University of Paris has over 9,000 students.

It has been proposed at Cornell university that the course in letters be abolished, and that the requirements for graduation in the courses of science be gradually raised.

The University of Cairo, founded A. D. 973, has the largest attendance of any college in the world; the students numbering 10,000.



The following yell has been adopted by the co-eds of the University of Tennessee:

Rah! Rah! Ree!

Come kiss me!

I'm a co-ed!

U. of T.!

The graduating class of the University of Michigan last year numbered 171.

Wesleyan college is to have a new gymnasium ready for use next fall; it is to cost \$60,000.

Many of our leading colleges and universities have adopted a plan of college government in which the undergraduates are permitted to have a part in forming and enforcing laws and rules of discipline.

---

## COLLEGE BULLETIN

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### Q. T. V.

Fraternity Meetings, Thursday  
Evenings.

—————o—————

**BOSTON & MAINE R. R.**  
Western Division.

—————

Trains leave Durham for

South and West.

5:57 A. M.

8:52

1:43

5:26 P. M.

East and North.

9:59 A. M.

2:55 P. M.

6:02

7:23

SUNDAYS.

6:44 A. M.

2:56 P. M.

6:13 P. M.

—————o—————

**CHAPEL EXERCISES.**

Week-days at 12:07 m.

Sundays at 5:07 p. m.

### Y. M. C. A.

Meetings Tuesday Evenings, 7:15  
p. m.

—————o—————

TOPICS:

Feb. 6. How to receive the most from  
our mistakes.

**C. A. TROW.**

Feb. 13. The Church a School.

**J. W. COE**

Feb. 20. The Church the Light of the  
World.

**E. H. HANCOCK.**

Feb. 27. How to receive the most  
good from the Bible.

**F. C. BRITTON.**

—————o—————

Culver Literary Society.

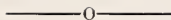
7:00 p. m.

Friday, February 2; Friday, February  
16; Friday, March 2.

F. C. Britton, *Pres.* H. C. Barney, *Sec.*

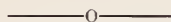
*JOB PRINTERS.*

*BOOK PRINTERS.*



# Republican Press Association,

CONCORD, N. H.

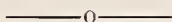


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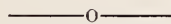
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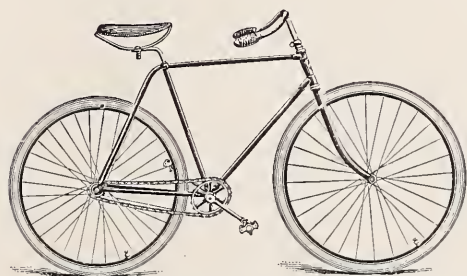
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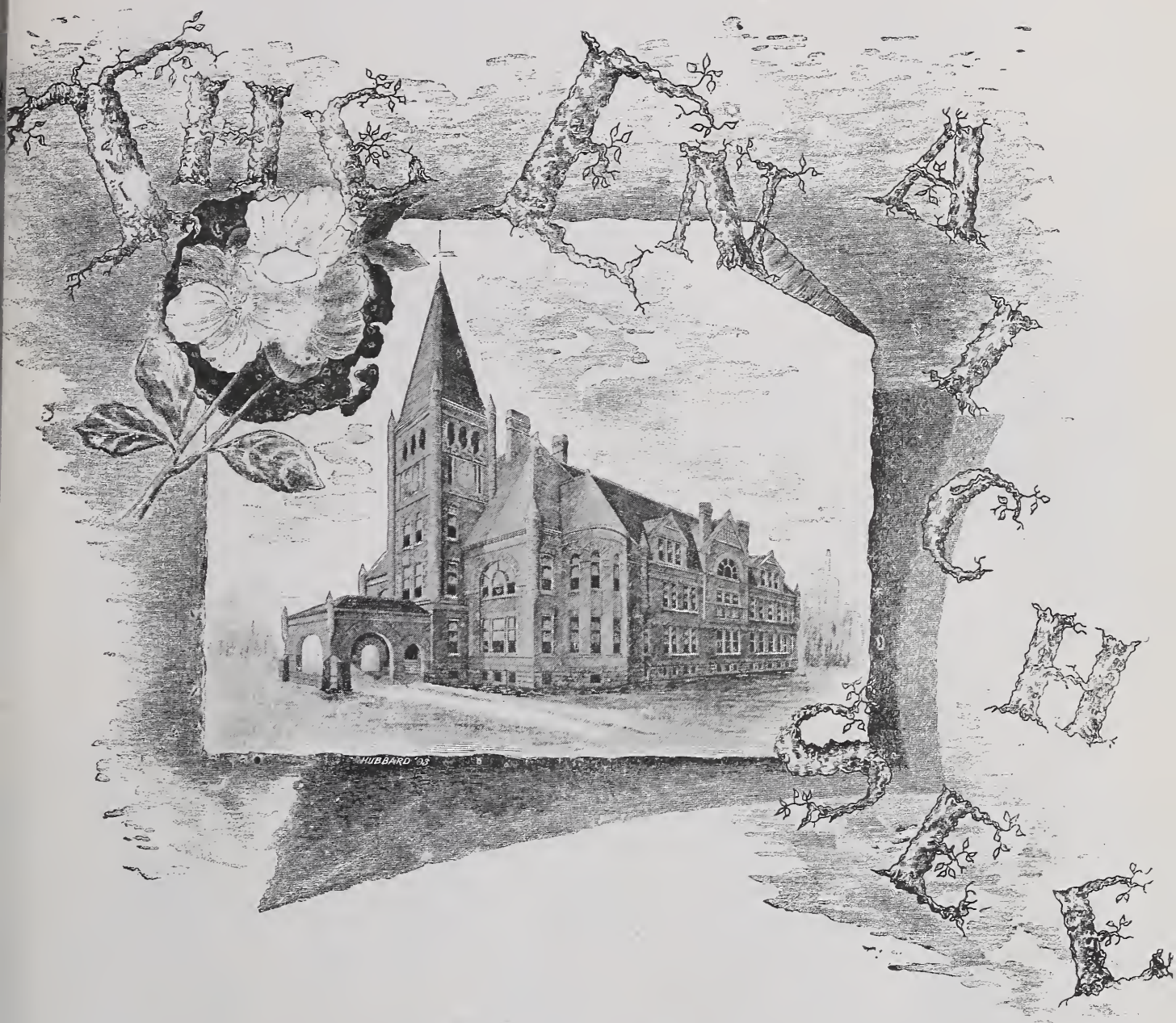
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, AND SHOE DEALERS,

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MARCH 1894

Vol. I

No. 6



# THE ENAICHSEE

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THE ENAICHSEE is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

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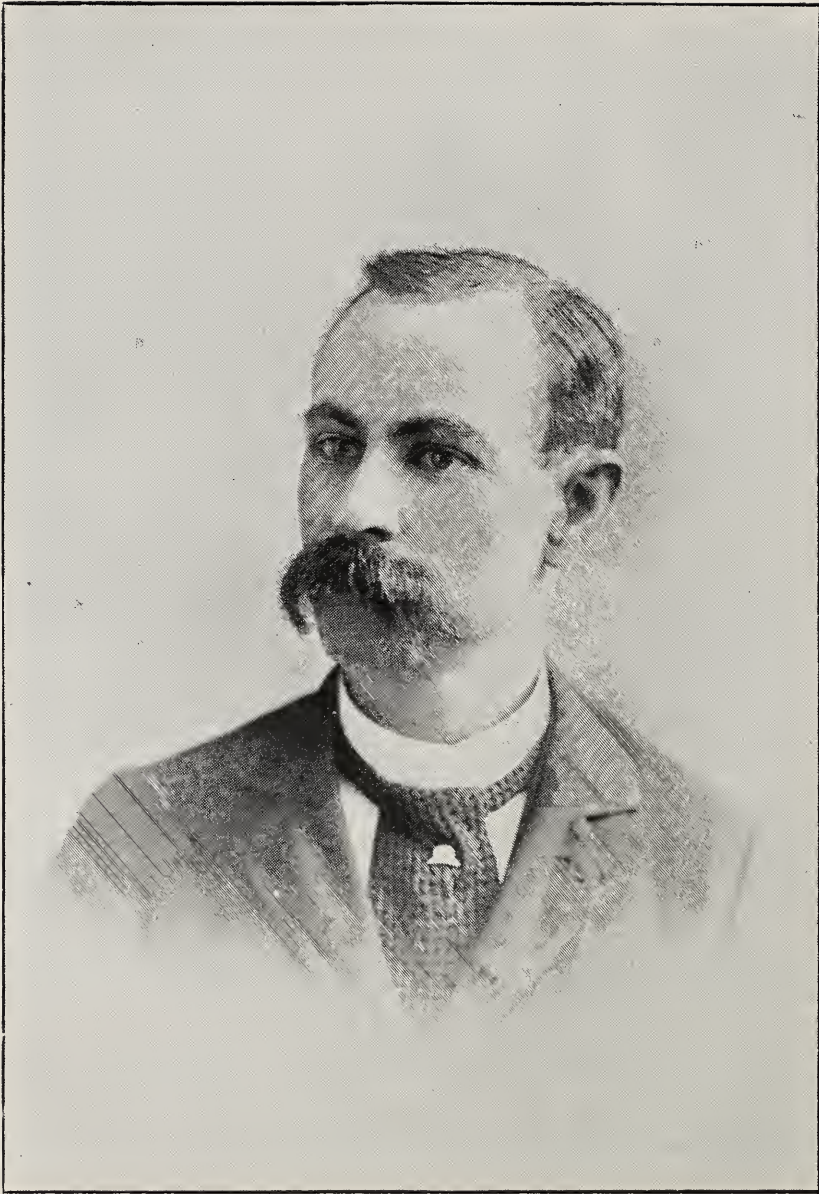
*Respectfully yours,*

## E. MORRILL FURNITURE CO.,

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CHARLES H. PETTEE.

# The Enaichsee

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*Vol. I*

*March, 1894*

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*No. 6*

## THE COLLEGE OUTLOOK

AMONG the many things which those of us who are interested in the college are looking forward to, is the time when there will be a large dormitory built for the use of the young women who are here, or will be in the near future. We notice that many of the best co-educational institutions have been provided with them, and we are sure that in our own case it would be of the greatest benefit. The college has some very fine building grounds, and we hope that some person who is at heart a friend to the education of women, and wishes to bestow a gift that will be a living monument of gratitude to him or her, will think of this suggestion. We would be glad to have the state of New Hampshire do this for us, but in giving to us the fine buildings which we now possess it would almost seem that she had done her part. The people of the town have made provision for young men mostly, and the dormitory now in progress, and those to be built during the

summer, are constructed with this intention. We do not feel that we are begging when we bring this subject up, for we are sure it will be an honor to any person to establish a hall which will be of lasting benefit and incalculable good to the young women who may in the future occupy it.

\*

\*      \*

During the past two weeks the short course in agriculture has been in session. Many instructive lectures have been given, which pertain to the practical as well as the theoretical side of farming. The object of the course has been to give the farming people who cannot leave their business for a college course an increased knowledge of their work, and a practical knowledge of such subjects as the soils, their composition, the preparation for crops, use of fertilizers, etc.

Among other subjects "Vegetable Growing," by Mr. Benjamin P. Ware, was one of benefit, and will be of

great profit to any one having a garden. Dr. Austin Peters gave a very interesting series of lectures upon Animal Diseases, which was of immense value to all. Much practical and useful knowledge has been given by the forestry commission, showing how waste land can be made profitable by being planted to trees, and only a very small amount of labor being necessary. The professors of the college have given numerous and important lectures, and Mrs. Richards delivered a series of lectures upon sanitary surroundings of the farm-house, which were very entertaining and brought out many points which are useful to every farmer and every housewife.

The course thus far has been a success, although the attendance has been small part of the time. We expect that this course will have to grow slowly at first, as all other good things do, but the finding out by those who have attended what a good thing is offered cannot but result in larger numbers attending another year. The attendance at the general institutes so far has been very good.

\*

\*      \*

We are sorry to mention anything that injures the reputation we have always had of being a good student-body, but we cannot forbear saying, and meaning every word we say, that it is a disgrace to the whole student-body to have any of our members abuse privileges so gladly accorded them. We refer to the abuse of some of the books taken from the

Durham library. We have very little sympathy for a person who will abuse even a text-book which causes him much trouble; but what shall we say of a person who abuses a book from which he derives pleasure?

The librarian has kept all names to herself, and we hope this announcement will put an end to such things, which may have resulted from carelessness.

\*

\*      \*

A society, having for its object the discussion of scientific subjects and the promotion of interest therein, has been organized by members of the faculty and station staff. The movement is so new that neither officers nor definite plans can yet be announced. It is quite certain, however, that one of the principal features—perhaps the principal feature—will be a system of regular reports by each member on all matters of current interest in his special line of work. In this manner the members may, with minimum labor, keep in broad touch with the development of science in all directions. It is hoped, also, that occasional public or semi-public meetings may be held, at which papers shall be read by members and by scientists from other colleges.

\*

\*      \*

The organization of the Choral Society is an attempt at meeting a want without waiting for it to become long-felt. President Murkland has kindly consented to lead, and there is little question that the Society



will become a permanent feature of our college life. It expects to meet one evening during the week, taking up glees and choruses of progressive difficulty, thus giving what is practically a popular course in chorus singing. In a technical institution like ours, anything that tends toward a broadening of the student is of especial value, and the Choral Society is unquestionably entering upon a pleasant and useful career.

### CHOOSING OUR LIFE WORK

THE day of success of the "Jack-of-all-trades" is long since passed and this is the era of the specialist. If we wish to hold positions of honor and respect in the world, we must choose a definite vocation, and having chosen this, we must strive to make ourselves familiar with all the technicalities of our choice, that we may be able to use the talents which nature has given us, to the best advantage, for ourselves and the world.

Many young men come to college with the purpose of studying for some particular profession; others with the intention of choosing during their course, or after having finished it.

Whenever we make our choice, we should be careful to choose the occupation for which our natural ability and tastes seem to best fit us. One man may be successful as an engineer, another as a farmer; but if they were to exchange occupations, the chances are that neither would be as successful as in the position for which nature had fitted him.

Then let us not be too hasty in choosing, but give long and serious thought to the subject, before we take the step which is to shape our whole life.

The arrangement of the courses in the New Hampshire College is admirably suited to the wants of the young man who has not fully decided upon his future occupation. The courses being very much alike at first, and gradually diverging, with courses in the different special subjects branching off all through his course, he is not obliged to choose a specialty until he is sure that it is the one for which he is best adapted.

When we do make our final decision, let us strive to reach the top of the ladder in our special branch, and uniting with our ambition a Christian spirit, try to live so that,—

When life's course is nearly done,  
When of earth we near the last;  
When our glances backward run  
O'er the visions of the past  
We'll see no blotted record,—  
See no duty left undone:  
Temptations nobly conquered  
Will for us a crown have won.

C. A. TROW '95.

### CHARLES H. PETTEE

WE present this month the portrait of a well-known man to all our college friends.

Charles H. Pettee was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, February 2, 1853. He prepared for college in the city schools, and graduated from Dartmouth college in 1874, taking second honors, and giving the salutatory oration at Commencement.

In 1876 he graduated from the

Thayer School of Civil Engineering, and at once took a position as instructor in that school. At the same time he took a similar position in the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and one year later was elected professor of mathematics and civil engineering, which position he still holds.

In 1887 he was made dean of the college, and, up to the time of a resident president, had practical oversight of the college.

In 1877 he married Miss Luella E. Swett, of Hanover, and at present is the father of three children.

He takes an active interest in the Grange, having been a master seven years, and holding many other offices.

He is now the oldest professor, in actual service, of our college.

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### MANUAL TRAINING

**W**HAT is manual training? This is a question that many may ask when they see my subject for the first time. For the benefit of those who ask such a question, I will explain that manual training is the training of the young in the use of tools, as well as in the mere principles and rules which are taught in most schools of to-day.

It serves to make the student more interested in his studies, for how much will it interest a scholar to go to a recitation and recite, if he cannot understand what he is doing? This is often the case in schools of simply mental training; whereas, the results of plans wrought out in wood

and iron are more clearly seen and understood.

This is especially true of young and growing minds. An incorrect mental process may not be noticed by the teacher, and erroneous ideas may be formed.

But the process and the result of all labor with material things, enables the teacher to point out, and the pupil to see, how to correct the errors.

There is little chance for deceit. The work shows for itself. An unlearned mental lesson is not so readily detected as the unfinished work in the hands of the manual training pupil.

There is a tendency, also, to cultivate an idea of thoroughness and completeness. The unfinished work stands out in bold relief, and the imperfections in the different stages of advancement may be pointed out and corrected. Then the order, the system taught, and the working by plan, will all have their effects in the formation of character in the pupil.

Another thing which advances manual training, is the exercise of that abundance of physical strength, which, accumulating in boys, would, if not properly directed, develop into mischievousness. Thus it is a safety-valve for the boy who has an excess of physical steam. He is, to some extent, a business man. He soon learns to use his physical strength, and mind, in carrying out the plans of his work.

These same boys, if allowed to go on without manual training, would soon go to ruin. Some roguish boys

have been known, when subjected to a training that taught them to use their hands as well as their heads, to become some of the most skilful engineers, and the most level-headed business men. They need only to have their natural overflow turned into a course where it will broaden and deepen as they grow older.

Another thing that interests the pupil, when he is doing a piece of work on a lathe, or any machine, is the thought that he can have the article, when finished, to take home and show his friends what he can do.

Several of the large cities of our country have started to use manual training as a system to be taught in the public schools.

In New York there has been established a school of manual training, where the pupil can learn all the trades of the day, if he wish. One has also been established at Cambridge, in connection with the public schools. This system not only applies to the boys, but to the girls as well. Although the girls are not required to do shop-work, they are taught the principles of housekeeping, and how to tell milk from a mixture of chalk and water which some milkmen sell for milk.

Being taught housekeeping does not necessarily mean that they are to be drudges all their lives; but that they shall understand the principles, and how to manage a household and the art of cooking, which consists mainly of two principles,—one the mixing of the ingredients, and the other the action of heat upon them.

Mismanaged households cause bitter wranglings and disputes.

Thus we see that both boys and girls, instructed along the lines of manual training, will become better men and women, more vigorous in the virtues of life, and less liable to be misled by vices.

JOHN W. COE.

#### THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

THE newspaper plays a prominent part in the life of civilized nations; but its influence is especially felt in America. The comparison of our newspapers with those of other countries shows that the former have features peculiar to themselves, and these noticeable characteristics naturally fall under the heads of faults and virtues.

Sensationalism is one of the chief evil tendencies. Papers are found filled with scandal, bringing before the public matters in which they have rightfully no concern, as well as those of a degrading character. These practices ruin reputations, so that no man can be sure that his acts will not be set forth in a wrong light, and misconstrued by readers, to his irreparable injury.

A less harmful weakness, but still a marked one, is the amount of personal matter of a trivial nature found in the majority of papers. Too often are the columns filled with items about people of whom nobody knows or cares, except a narrow circle of acquaintances. In country papers this matter forms a large proportion of the paper, and people who apparently



resent the use of their names are secretly glad to see them in print.

Politics occupies much space; newspapers taking an independent stand are rare, and even then are addicted to partisan views. The papers become so imbued with their political ideas as to be unable to represent fairly an issue of any kind. A reader cannot ascertain the truth, and if he is influenced, it is in the direction of bitter and bigoted partisanship. Owing to haste and carelessness, news is published which later reports prove totally incorrect. Read the different accounts of the same affair, and your faith in newspapers will be shaken, because of the conflicting statements. Descriptions of events which ought to be reported are invented, and the same spirit of unfairness is shown in other than political matters.

Another of the noticeable errors is the amount of room given to the reports of crimes, prize-fights, and similar topics, and the lack of space afforded to articles which the better class of people desire. A murder can have a whole page; a scientific meeting, of general interest, is limited to eight or ten lines. Sunday editions go to the extreme; they aspire to be magazines, and their little goodness lies hidden in a mass of worthless matter.

Although many faults are apparent, many redeeming qualities present themselves. A great daily presents a vast amount of information, gathered from all parts of the globe, picturing the world's life of the day before. The items are bright, well

arranged, and to the point, so that one can grasp them in a limited time. The editors, reporters, and other writers are constantly watching for every bit of information.

A visit to a newspaper office will show the amount of detail, and the complicated system which the daily work requires for its operations. Besides the mental labor, think of the mechanical skill necessary to publish the great editions!

The nobler office of the newspaper lies in influencing the public opinion; they are found in the vanguard of all great movements; public officials are made more directly responsible to the people for their acts, by the papers presenting all misdemeanors. Full reports of frauds and deceptions effectually warn the people against rogues. Business is aided, by bringing into closer communication the buyer and seller; in every department they are found helping and encouraging worthy enterprises.

The intelligence of our people is largely due to the newspapers, which thus constitute an important factor in our lives. Since newspapers are business ventures, they publish that for which there is a demand; and when a wholly clean, impartial, and accurate paper will pay, then it will be established; but now the newspapers which are nearest to that ideal do not have the largest circulation.

J. A. JANVRIN '97.

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Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.

## COLLEGE ATHLETICS

THE object of athletics is to train and develop the human body, the bank, so to speak, in which we store up reserve force for future use.

One authority has said that college education means one third mental and two thirds physical culture. Perhaps this is too much time taken from our mental labors, yet opinions differ greatly in regard to the matter. However, it is true, that while we are improving our mental faculties we too often neglect our physical nature.

Is it not true that men of the greatest minds, of the past and present, have been strong and able-bodied? A person need not necessarily be large in size to be healthy; quite the reverse, in fact, is true. But one must take sufficient exercise and fresh air to keep the whole system in vigorous action.

Among games, foot-ball not only trains every nerve and muscle of the body, but the brain, eye, and temper as well. Watch the captain of a team when the other side has the ball; how anxiously he looks for the first sign of where the ball will be sent; then see how he enters into the contest, with every nerve alert, and how, after the game has been played, in the best spirit, both teams come out of the excitement full of life, and ready at the first opportunity to try their chances again.

Next to foot-ball comes base-ball. Some say it is better, because the limbs do not become as stiffened, and it leaves the person in a better condition after the game. Base-ball trains

the body in quickness, and the brain, eye, and hand to the proper relationship of speed and force. Notice the different players in a game, the quickness and skill displayed easily convinces a person of the vast amount of good this game is doing to train young men.

Players in these two games are pretty apt to become men of great strength in the positions they occupy in life, whether as statesmen, business men, or professional men.

Tennis is another game that one can play who is not in condition to play the rougher games; it brings into play the same training that base-ball does, only in a much less degree; and yet we are many times quite spellbound to see displayed the skill of some of the champion players, who place the ball, with wonderful precision, out of the reach of their adversaries.

F. W. GUNN '94.

## TESTING MILK AT CREAMERIES

DURING the past few years many methods have been proposed for testing milk at creameries and at places where it would be almost impossible to have the appliances of a chemical laboratory, and by persons who have no special knowledge of the science of chemistry.

The farmers must have some method that they can use for determining the fat in the milk of each cow, in order to select cows which are best for the production of butter, the percentage of fat in milk being a fair gauge of its quality.

Few creameries at the present time

pay for the milk according to its weight, and, in fact, this was the case with the majority up to within a short time, consequently, if the above plan is carried out the person who carries rich milk to the creamery realizes no more per pound than the person who carries poor milk.

The "Relative Value Plan" is one that pays each farmer according to the *quality* as well as to the quantity of his milk. The Plan is used by nearly all creameries of to-day. Therefore, all the milk must be tested and valued. This can be done by putting the daily samples of each patron's milk into a can containing some preservative, such as bichromate of potash or corrosive sublimate, and after a period of eight or ten days ascertaining the average quality of the delivery for that length of time by making one test. This Plan avoids at least five sixths of the labor and chemicals required if the tests were to be made daily.

Now what method shall be used for making the test?

The one most universally adopted is known as the "Babcock" test. The test takes its name from the inventor, Dr. S. M. Babcock of Wisconsin. It depends upon a centrifugal machine for the separation of fat, the wheel which carries the test bottles revolving about 700 or 800 times a minute. After a sample of milk, representing as nearly as possible the quality of the whole lot of milk, has been measured out, a small quantity of sulphuric acid is added. If after adding the acid, the

bottle is placed in the machine, a perfect separation of fat is completed in a few minutes. As soon as the bottle has been whirled the necessary length of time, it is filled with hot water and whirled again, so that when allowed to cool the fat will occupy a position in the neck of the bottle, and then can be measured on a scale for that purpose. Not only can fat in milk be estimated by this method, but also in cream, whey, skim-milk, and butter-milk. Cream cannot be so accurately sampled as milk, and the process is changed a little, on account of the large percentage of fat in the cream, which cannot be measured in an ordinary test bottle. The test is quite accurate and rapid, requiring about two hours to make sixty tests after the milk is measured.

There are other equally good tests, although requiring different chemicals and longer or shorter periods of time for perfect separation of fat. The "Beimling" method is used at the New Hampshire Experiment Station and it is based on the same principle as the "Babcock" test. Instead of using sulphuric acid, a mixture of amyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid is added to the measured milk, and then the bottle is filled with dilute sulphuric acid and shaken. The fat is separated by the centrifugal machine, as in the other test. This method is as rapid as any, as the result can be had in five minutes after the sample is taken.

I will not enter into the description of the other tests, as the ones described can be most advantageously used at creameries.



In conclusion, there are certain facts which are firmly established, some of which can be derived from the foregoing.

That milk ought to be paid for according to its quality. That tests must be made. A test to be adopted must be accurate, simple, cheap, and rapid. That the "composite sample" test is best for creameries, as it saves time and expense. That the centrifugal machine effects the separation of fat as quick if not quicker than any other method.

F. D. FULLER '92.

#### COLLEGE NEWS

**H**UNT '97 has moved into Professor Parsons's new house.

Colburn '97 is now located in Nesmith Hall.

Chamberlin '97 is at work in the boiler room.

Mr. Teeple gave a very interesting talk at the chapel February 11.

Whittemore '97 received a visit from his father February 14.

Eastman, Hunt, and Wheeler seem to enjoy visiting school better than skating. Why is this?

Crimson and white are the colors displayed by every loyal '97 man, and the pins make a pretty and neat appearance.

The school on the Mast Road, which has been taught for the last term by Miss Mary Comings '97, closed February 16, enabling her to join her classmates once more.

E. H. Forristall has made a stock purchase from the experiment station, which he will take home next vacation.

The event of the season in the line of society will be the banquet given by the Q. T. V., March 1, in Thompson Hall.

A large number of the students attended the play, "A Texas Steer," in Dover, February 15.

J. L. Caverno '95 went to Nottingham to do some surveying a few days since, and enjoyed the novel adventure of being snowed in.

Thompson '97 received a visit from his father February 10.

Having finished Plane Geometry the first division in the same took the regular examination February 5, but it is feared by some that the weather was too cold that morning to pass up high.

Professor Pettee has been in Hanover for several days, to attend to the necessary business connected with selling his house to Professor Adams, the new Dartmouth professor in Greek.

Mr. B. P. Ware of Clifton, Mass., has given several very practical and interesting lectures on market gardening, in connection with the institute course.

The clock took a few hours rest in early morning a few days since.

The hack seems to be in great demand since the storm, particularly by students from Hotel Schoonmaker.

The class in Physics will have an hour's work every other day in performing experiments in magnetism and electricity.

Mr. Libby has decided to return to Maine State College, rather than adapt himself to the different order of studies.

The drawing desks, tables, casts, etc., have been removed from Thompson Hall to the Junior Physical Laboratory room in Conant Hall, the room which was formerly used in Thompson Hall being used as Agricultural Lecture Room.

An entertainment, supper, and dance was given by the Durham band, January 31. Five of the students are members of the band, and nearly all the rest were present at the concert.

E. R. Shaw '97 has joined the choir.

Great progress has been made on the base-ball cage.

J. L. T. Shaw '97 spent Sunday, February 18, in South Newmarket.

What do the co-eds take for notes in the lectures? Con-se-quences.

Hancock '96 went to Manchester February 1 to attend the funeral of his uncle.

E. R. Shaw '97 recently spent Sunday in town.

Britton and Hill '95 spent a few days in Boston recently.

E. B. Eastman '97 has been elected captain of the base-ball team.

A fire-proof wall has been put in between the engine and boiler rooms.

An extra engine is being put in the engine room for experimental work.

L. H. Kittredge teaches one of the classes in Sunday-school.

The new constitution for the Athletic Association is nearly complete, and it is hoped by all who are interested that it will show improvement over the old one.

Some of the boys who attend the dancing school in Dover think it rather hard not to arrive home till six o'clock in the morning.

Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University gave a very interesting lecture on "Fruit Raising" before the farmers' institute February 5.

The report of Professor Parsons to the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists on Nitrogen Methods, embodying his own work and that of twenty-one other chemists, appears in Bulletin 38 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chemical Division.

One of the freshmen recently lost a text-book and was obliged to borrow. He continued to do so for three days, when he discovered he was using his own book.

Adams '95 is much interested in electricity, consequently he has been experimenting with the Holtz machine; he says it's very evident he got it charged, but was n't quite satisfied with the discharge.

The blizzards seem to be hard on the hack business. On the 15th one became disabled in the drifts and before this was repaired the other one had met the same fate.

Boys have been excused from shop work who wish to attend the lectures of the institute course.

Professor Parsons and wife were in Boston February 14 to hear Patti at her farewell concert.

Dr. G. E. Hall of Dover officiated in the chapel Sunday evening, February 18. Flowers furnished by Mr. Howe '94, were a pleasing feature.

A meeting of Dartmouth Alumni Association of South-eastern New Hampshire was held in Dover February 16. There was a reunion and banquet. President Tucker and President Murkland were invited guests, and made very able speeches. Professors Pettee and Davis were the members present from this college.

Mr. Fuller went to Portsmouth about two weeks ago to test milk from the farm of Mr. Hayes, who has a son taking the institute course. He enjoyed himself very much.

A conundrum:—What did one of the seniors do with the boys and the hack while he took a stroll towards Sawyer's after the dancing lesson at Dover January 25?

Professor Kingsbury was in Boston lately.

The recent snow storm kept some of the young ladies at home, although most of them were at recitations.

Professor Bailey, Mr. Ware, and Major Alvord expressed themselves as very much pleased with the college buildings and equipments.

Trustees Watson and Whittemore were in town February 14.

There have been applications from four different states for the non-resident course.

The board of control of the experiment station was here the last of the month.

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#### NOTES FROM OTHER COLLEGES

YALE college proposes to introduce a new feature into the inter-collegiate sports. It is the plan of holding annual winter meetings for competition in general athletics; for which purpose Dr. Anderson suggests that an inter-collegiate gymnastic association be formed.

Students of the ninety-four universities of Europe number 41,814, while the three hundred and sixty universities of the United States contain less.

"The dead languages were killed by being studied too hard," said a smart Harvard freshman, at the breakfast table the other morning; but he fell back heavily upon his book when a young lady opposite replied, "I guess you did n't have anything to do with the murder."—*Ex.*

February 6 was devoted to social events at Amherst college; the Junior promenade was its characteristic feature.



## ACROSS THE STREET

## I.

A weary day is drawing to its close,  
The sunset's purple glow is fading fast,  
My work unfinished, 'round me scattered, lies,  
And grim despair has conquered at the last.

## II.

Oh, guiding power, mysterious and dim,  
Tell why my days in shadow ever run,  
Why "boning" is the aim and end of all,  
Oh, why withhold the brightness of the sun!

## III.

Then to the Fates above I breathe this prayer,  
"Say to the gray and ghostly shades, be gone,  
Send life and light, and joyful gladness, too,  
And beauty for the eye to rest upon."

## IV.

My prayer is heard, the gods are strangely  
kind,  
The sun bursts forth, a lovely sight to greet,  
For lo! two dainty maids, in Oxford caps,  
Are tripping down the walk, across the street.

## V.

Such wisdom, kindness, as the fates displayed,  
The "blues" no more around my fireside meet,  
The reason, shall I whisper, never tell,  
Two jaunty Oxford caps, across the street.

## VACATION

## VI.

A sparkling, cheery fire, an easy chair,  
Around my head the fragrant incense curls,  
My dreamy thoughts, a medley most complex,  
Of books and skates, and Oxford caps and  
girls.

## VII.

The objects in the room grow strangely dim,  
And scattered fancies round two visions meet,  
I vaguely seek in distant climes two girls,  
Who tripped in Oxford caps across the street.

## VIII.

I'm hurrying through a restless, throbbing  
town,  
Vast prairies to the westward roll unstayed,  
Till, blending in the Rockies' misty blue,  
Their treasures at the giants' feet are laid.

## IX.

Again, a southern scene comes into view.  
A grove of branching oaks, a mansion old,  
Around the door twine rose and jessamine,—  
Toward such a home one's heart can ne'er  
grow cold.

## X.

Oh, magic change, we're in the ice king's  
realm,  
The sleigh-bells' chime sounds faintly from  
afar,  
A ring of steel comes o'er the glistening lake,  
So pure a scene, let naught its beauty mar.

## XI.

My dream is o'er, vacation 's at an end,  
To all my friends this maxim I repeat,  
For every blessing you receive, thank God,  
Tho' only Oxford caps, and 'cross the street.

C. L. HUBBARD '93.

The eighth annual convention of the New England Inter-collegiate Athletic association was held at the Quincy House, Boston, February 10. Seventeen delegates were present, representing Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Dartmouth, Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams, Worcester, Polytechnic Institute, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which was elected to membership by a vote of 7 to 2. W. M. Ames of Dartmouth, president; S. H. Hanford, Amherst, secretary, and Benjamin Hurd, Jr., of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, treasurer.

We think of Dartmouth as one of the earliest established institutions in our country, and in fact it is; but instead of being first, it ranks as the sixth. Harvard was established in 1696, William and Mary 1692, Yale 1700, Princeton 1746, University of Pennsylvania 1749, Dartmouth 1769, Rutgers 1770.

The full soul is silent. Only the rising and falling tides rush murmuring through their channels.—*Longfellow.*

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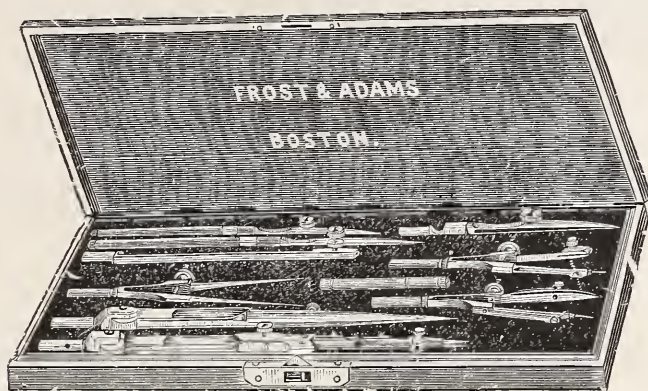
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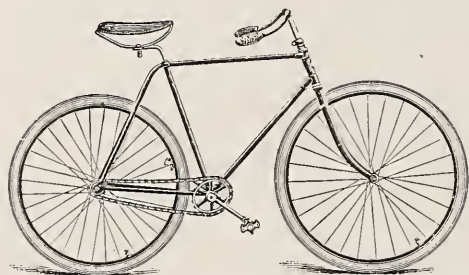
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## COLLEGE BULLETIN

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### C. T. V.

FRATERNITY MEETINGS, THURSDAY EVENINGS.

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#### BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

##### Western Division.

Trains leave Durham for

South and West.

5:57 A. M.

8:52

10:43

5:26 P. M.

East and North.

9:59 A. M.

2:55 P. M.

6:02

7:23

##### SUNDAYS.

6:44 A. M.

2:56 P. M.

6:13 P. M.

8:25 P. M.

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#### CULVER LITERARY SOCIETY.

7:00 p. m.

Friday, March 2; Friday, March 16;  
Friday, March 30; Friday, April 13.

F. C. Britton, *Pres.* H. C. Barney, *Sec.*

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#### COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Vacation: March 21 to March 29.

### Y. M. C. A.

MEETINGS TUESDAY EVENINGS,  
7:15 P. M.

---

#### TOPICS.

March 6. Fellowship in Christian Work,  
Luke 9: 49-50.

D. B. BARTLETT.

March 13. Promises to the Persevering,  
Hebrews 6: 15.

H. E. HILL.

March 20. Lessons from Paul's Spiritual  
Experience, Acts 26: 9-19

F. W. HOWE.

April 3. The Need of Christians in  
Public Life, Col. 1: 14-22.

F. S. ADAMS.

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#### LIBRARY HOURS.

Saturday, 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.; other  
days, 4:00 to 5:00 p. m. Reference  
room, 9:00 to 12:00 a. m.; 1:30 to  
5:00 p. m. Reading room, 9:00 a. m.  
to 6:00 p. m.

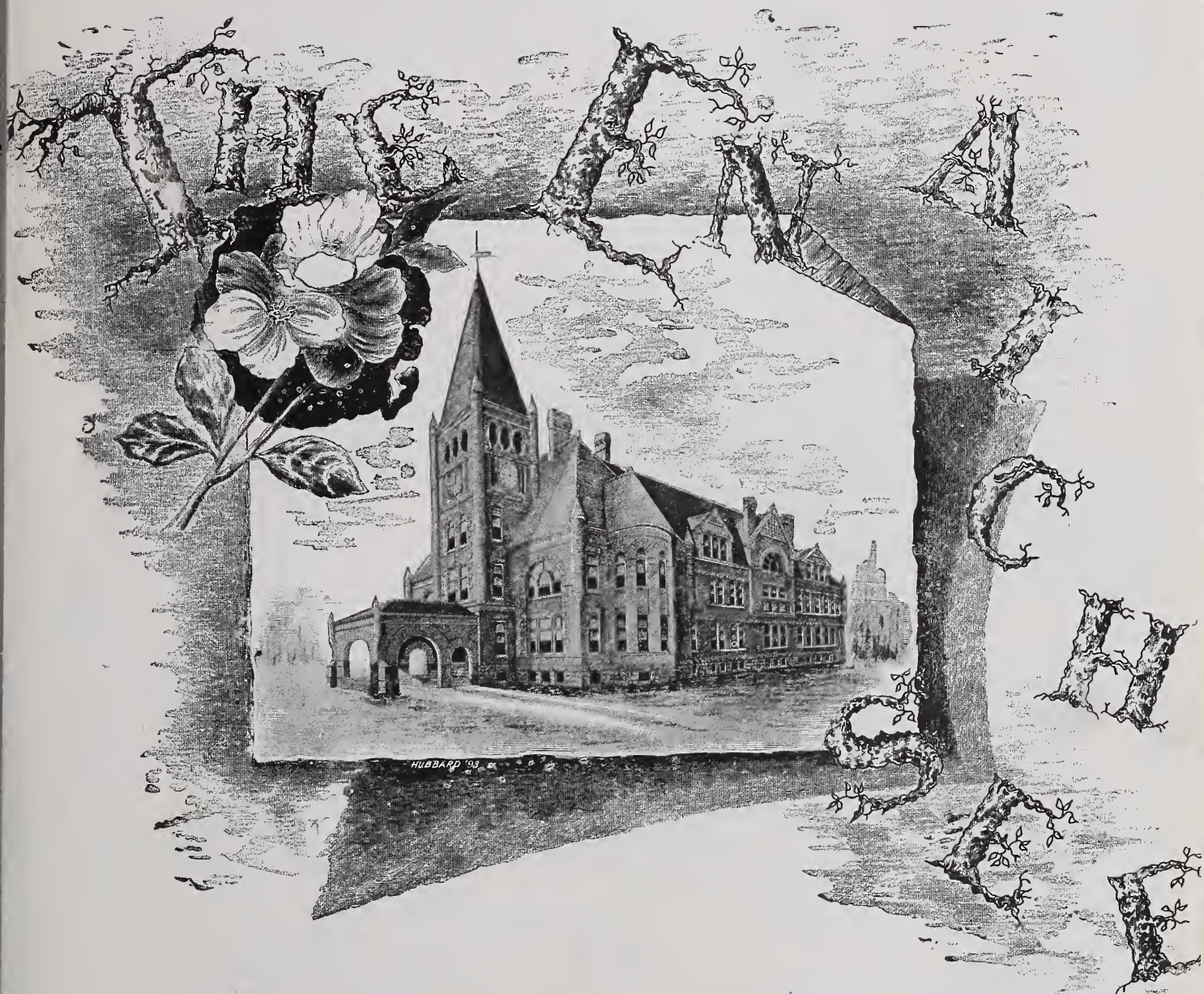
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#### CHAPEL EXERCISES.

Week-days at 12:07 m.

Sundays at 5:07 p. m.





APRIL, 1894

Vol. I

No. 7



# THE ENAICHSEE

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THE ENAICHSEE is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

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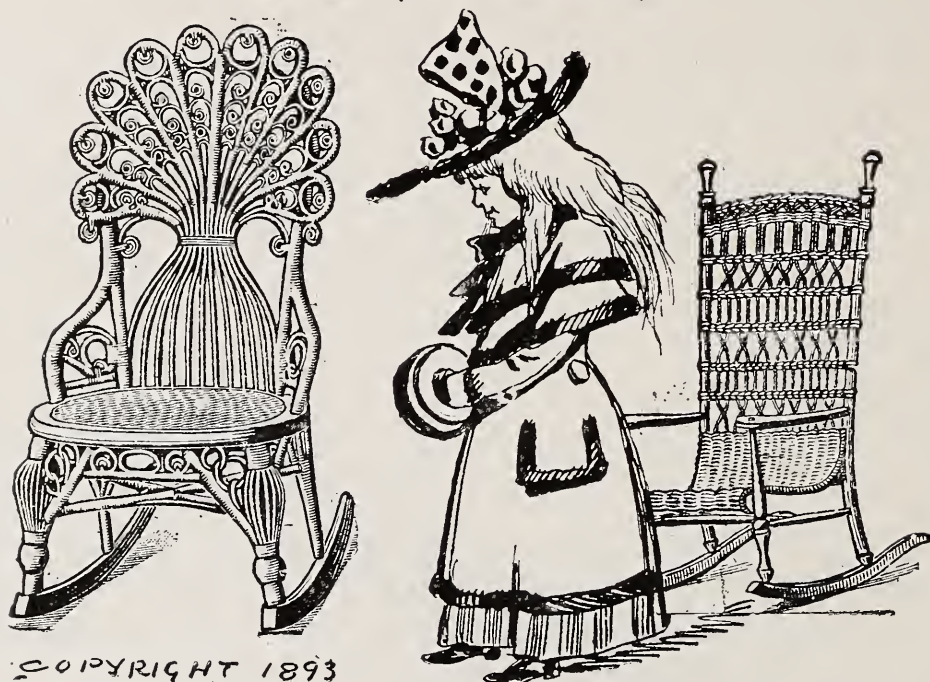
WE NEED NOT closet the secret of our remarkable success; our patrons know it, competition is aware of it; in fact the whole surrounding territory is alive with thousands who have played an active part in an experience in which their interests were well served. We associate fact with every announcement. The public confide in the statements we make to them through the press, and in consequence we are kept busy. Truth! Honor! Low prices and well-made goods!—the virtues that built up our business.

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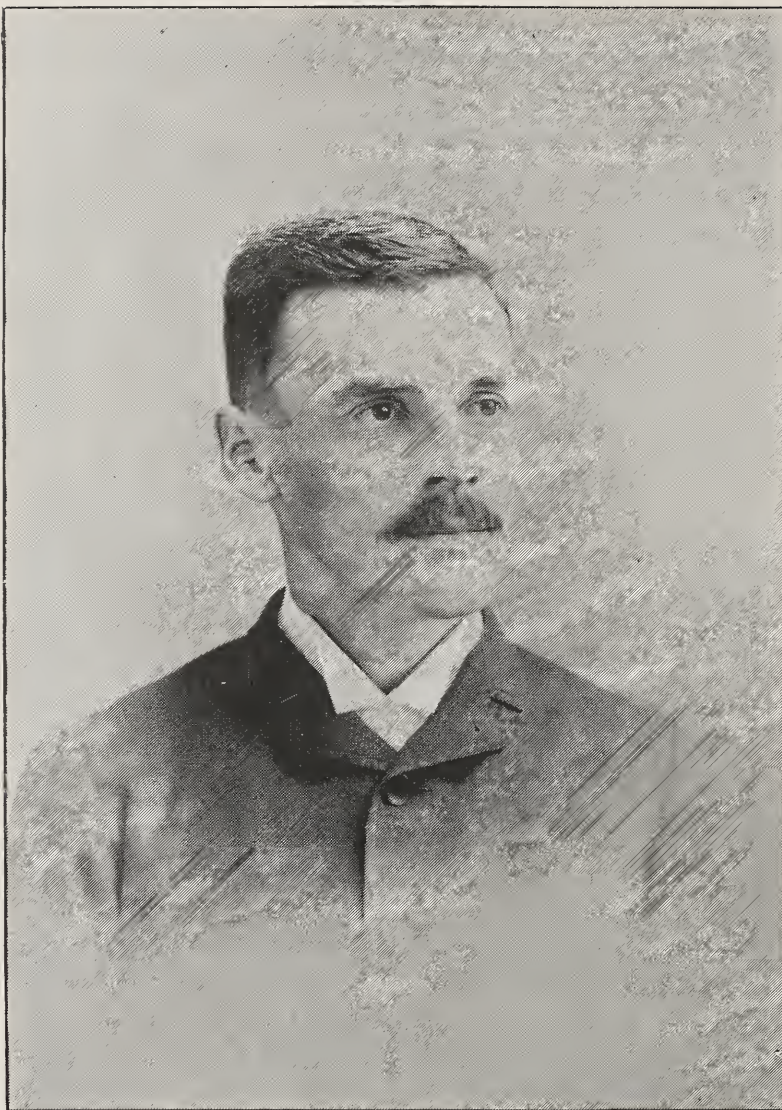
*Respectfully yours,*

## E. MORRILL FURNITURE CO.,

*DOVER, N. H.*







GEORGE HERBERT WHITCHER.

# The Enaichsee

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*Vol. I*

*April, 1894*

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*No. 7*

## THE COLLEGE OUTLOOK

**A**LTHOUGH a non-sectarian college, we have been founded in a commonwealth whose customs and laws are distinctively religious, and we feel it our duty to speak of the Christian work that is done as much as any other in college. The work in the college is confined to the Y. M. C. A., but we are glad to see some of our men and women uniting with the church in this place.

The Congregational church has been lately refurnished and enlarged, and with the new music and attractive interior ought to bring each Sunday a larger number of students. We do not wish to put ourselves forward, but one of the commonest excuses is, that if I go, no one will invite me to take a seat. We would recommend that the church appoint some ushers, so that persons would feel at home when they were given seats, and not be wondering each moment who would crowd them out.

We all admire a student who takes a living interest in every function of college life; such an interest does not end with the graduating ceremony, but goes with him, and makes itself manifest in whatever vocation he may choose.

We naturally form ideas in regard to people by the interest shown in their works and sports and by their general bearing. As there are many of our Alumni with whom we are not personally acquainted, we are unable to say who are the most prosperous in business and professional life, but it is a noticeable fact that those who possessed a college spirit, and made it manifest while students, are now men of influence; and their efforts are crowned with prosperity; such gladly welcome our college paper, for they are interested in their Alma Mater, and THE ENAICHSEE affords them an opportunity of knowing what the college is doing. It can be truly said that the student who enters into



every feature of college life with a whole heart has in store a future prosperity which can be safely prophesied.

Both students and Alumni who appreciate the opportunities which the college has offered and is offering, cannot lose their interest in her welfare; and thus it is, that whenever *THE ENAICHSEE* is not welcomed by an Alumnus of this institution, we are apt to draw conclusions which are only too true: that he did not take an active interest in his work while in college.

\*

\*      \*

We have said very little under *THE COLLEGE OUTLOOK* in regard to athletics, and wish to publish whatever is sent in, in order that all may have their say in regard to the matter, and if our readers find pieces in different issues which are contrary to what would seem a policy and are contradictory, we will just state at once that we think there are two sides to the question, and that the remarks made by President Elliot of Harvard, in his discussion of the subject, are worthy of very thoughtful consideration. Colleges are not founded to teach and make athletes, and on the other hand, a college without athletics is not the institution that will develop and make the most of a man. We wish to have all sides brought forward, and let each present his views; not thinking because the majority of us are in favor of carrying them to their limits, that this side is the only one worthy of consideration.

In connection with athletics, and while considering the subject, we should mention the result of the labor of the committee from the four classes to revise the rules of the athletic association. This committee have worked long and faithfully, and spent much time in debating even the minutest parts brought up, and have brought at last the result of their labor before the association for approval. The change most worthy of note is, that to become members of the association the students must sign the constitution, whereas before, the students as a whole have constituted the association. This radical change was adopted by a large number of students signing at once. Some of the officers have been replaced, but as a whole the control will remain the same until the end of the spring term.

Remarks and advice are not very helpful to better a new plan, but the hearty coöperation of students, and a careful regard and respect for the rules which have been laid down for the government of the association, cannot but result in our presenting before other colleges of our standing a good example and an excellent year's work.

\*

\*      \*

The faculty have with promptness acted upon a request sent in by the editorial board of *THE ENAICHSEE*; and commencing with this term have allowed the editor-in-chief and associate editor time each week to count as college work and amounting to



two recitations for the former and one for the latter; also provided that when the class editors can show time enough spent on the paper a like proportion to them. This will doubtless be of much help and encouragement to those who wish to make the most of their English branches, and also produce a live interest to become members of the editorial board.

\*  
\*      \*

There are certainly students in college who have much literary ability, but who seem to be afraid to put it in practice, and if we wish to make our college paper a success, these persons must be more interested in taking up this line of work. Without the help of these students, and depending on the editors alone, we would make a sorry plight of the paper. A certain amount of literary work is required of the students, and it seems as though some of this original work would do to appear in the college paper. We wish to encourage students in their literary work and also to represent the literary work of the college. It is our desire, and has become the fixed policy of the paper, to put in only original work from those closely connected with the college and its interests. In order to fill our columns with good literary matter we need the help of all, and hope that in the future those articles written as original essays may be written with a view of seeing the best in print, thus economizing time and improving the standard of the student.

Spring weather brings with it a desire to see our grounds, and in fact everything, dressed in its best apparel, and while we see much of this good work going on, we fear that one of the most important things has been forgotten, and we would be very much pleased to see three or four dilapidated buildings across the street from Thompson Hall removed by the persons who have it in charge. We understand they are sold, but why are they not removed? Such an eyesore can hardly be found anywhere, and should be tolerated no longer.

---

#### SUMMER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY

A SUMMER school of biology will be started here July 5, continuing until August 4. It will be particularly adapted to the needs of teachers in secondary schools who feel the new impulse given to nature-study and desire a more thorough knowledge of botany and zoölogy. The instruction in botany will be given by Principal Charles H. Clark, of Sanborn Seminary, and in zoölogy by Professor Weed.

It will be held in Thompson Hall, and students will be given the free use of the library, microscopes, aquaria, collections, and other facilities. The laboratory instruction will be supplemented by work in the field and class-room, and informal discussions on topics the most useful for illustrative purposes. Supplementary lectures will be delivered by President Murkland and Superintendent Gowing.

## A CRANK (?)

HOW often we have seen him hurrying off on a bright morning to return laden with what he terms treasures. Treasures indeed! Weeds, wild flowers, bugs, and birds which perhaps we have never seen. Always eager to be off on his rambles, preferring this to other sports, and returning with a calm, happy air whether he has found his "treasures" or is tired, empty-handed, and bedraggled with mud and dust.

Perhaps he is also an ardent follower of Izaak Walton and a prospective Nimrod, willing to take countless tramps and come back empty-handed as cheerfully as if attended with good fortune.

Now you and I call such a fellow a crank. What can be the attraction in such pursuits? True, his collections are pretty, but he does n't seem to care for that alone. He will grind out, in a never ending strain, the wonders of this, that, and the other, which may happen to be a commonplace bug or plant.

We contemplate him with a sort of patronizing pity that he should fritter away his time in such an unprofitable manner. Ah, my friend, could you but read his innermost thoughts you would see your pity worse than wasted; it is he who can pity, for your lack of enthusiasm, that you live on unmindful of the beautiful things around you.

He does this because he loves Nature and delights in delving among the secrets and wonders with which her storehouses are filled, yes, even

to overflowing. More than this, he realizes in these wonders the manifestation of his Maker in the whispering forest, in the joyous songs of the birds and insects, in the murmur of the rill, and in the thunder of the waves. He holds communion with Nature on his rambles, and is thus led closer to his God. His mind is elevated and enriched; his soul lifted up and filled with reverence and praise for Him who has created this beautiful world and filled it with wonders of which most of us know but little, perhaps not at all. Whoever studies Nature with such feelings derives great good thereby, and his life is ennobled. Reader, if this little article causes a change in your opinion of some so-called "crank" and opens some empty corner of your heart to the warm glow of Nature, then its mission will have been successful.

ORTYX.

---

 GEORGE HERBERT WHITCHER

WE present this month the portrait of one of our graduates.

George H. Whitcher was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, November 23, 1860. He is a descendant of one of the oldest New England families, represented by Thomas Whittier, who settled in Salesbury, Massachusetts, in 1638; who was also the ancestor of our great Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier.

He graduated from the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1881, first in the largest class that ever graduated from

the college. He also took the Smyth prize for essays in 1881.

In December, 1883, he was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. W. Sanborn, superintendent of the college farm, and in 1884 was made professor of agriculture.

In 1888 he was made director of the New Hampshire Experiment Station and was put in charge of organizing and equipping the station at Hanover. When the college was removed to Durham he was the first one to be on the ground and was one of the strongest supporters of the movement. He has done much to provide homes for the professors by erecting five houses, as well as having charge of the construction of Nesmith Hall and the Experiment Station Barn.

As a lecturer in practical agriculture he has had very great success, and while the college was at Hanover it was largely through his efforts that the first co-operative creamery in New Hampshire was started.

#### AN APPROACHING STORM

**S**TANDING upon Castle Rock, on the ocean side of Marblehead Neck, we see the blue deep constantly in motion, at this time rendered still more restless by the effects of the coming storm, even now raging far out at sea.

The tidal waves, now several hours behind the moon, are apparently angered by their retarded progress, and add their force to the incoming swells.

Off to the right the long waves roll in frothy pillars far upon the pebbly

beach. Here beneath our feet and far to the left, the restless sea beats with a constant roar against the rocky cliffs, as if enraged by this new obstruction.

As wave follows wave, the water creeps higher and higher up the rocks, until a small opening, some four feet wide and fifteen feet deep, is reached. The sides of this channel, cut into the solid rock by the waves of centuries, are smooth as glass and allow free course to the unsuspecting waves until the end is almost reached, when the bottom curves upward, gently at first, but then abruptly until it stands upright. Into this smooth channel a swell dashes furiously, is tossed many feet into the air, and then falls back upon the already dripping rocks and gives way to the next.

The red sun now sinks low in the west; sea gulls fly rapidly toward their nests along the rocky coast; heavy clouds float up from the south-east, and the sea takes on a dark and dreary look. Our little channel ceases to toy with the waves as it is choked by the rising waters. The wind whistles and moans about the cliffs, and the waves beat sullenly against their bases, as if warning all to keep out of reach. Vessels, under closely reefed sails, are standing toward the harbor, anxious to get within before the darkness shuts down upon the sea. All nature seems preparing for the coming storm, and as we hurry home we think of the many sailors who will this night be obliged to face the fury of wind and wave.



## AFTER THE SHOWER

IT had been a hot and dusty day, when at noon a shower quickly changed the atmosphere and made it refreshingly cool.

We were staying in the outskirts of a quiet summer resort, situated on the banks of a river which dashed itself into foam on the rocks in its downward rush. Directly back of the village, to the west, the mountains towered almost perpendicularly above it. A broad, smooth, carriage road wound up the sides of the mountain to the very top, making the view of the summit very magnificent.

After a delightful ride beneath the dripping trees, we arrived at the top of the peak nearest the village. As we came to the summit, the low-hanging storm clouds were just breaking away, and were gathered around the mountain like little patches of fog; while in the distance the clouds, which cut off our view beyond, were pierced by the higher peaks. A little to the south the river wound its way down between the mountains, and lost itself in the meadows to the east.

Directly beneath us lay the village, marked here and there by a church-spire rising as if to proclaim that all was at peace. In the streets a few people were to be seen moving about, appearing like pigmies in the distance. A little farther away the hillsides were dotted by farmhouses half hidden by clumps of trees.

Beautiful as was this view, Nature, from her inexhaustible resources, was yet to add to it. Breaking through the clouds which formed a curtain

above us, the sun shone forth in all his glory turning each drop of water into a glittering gem, and as we gazed upon the scene we were lost, for a time, in its beauties. But all too soon the lengthening shadows warned us of the approach of evening, and we reluctantly turned our faces homeward, having brought before our minds a picture which will long be remembered.

L. D. HAYES '97.

## ATHLETICS

IN hearing this word pronounced one thinks how many sports come under the common name of athletics.

In our modern games we do not play for the same purpose that people did a thousand or fifteen hundred years ago. The ancient athletic games were played more to promote health, beauty, and strength than for the pleasure of the public. This fact was carried out by the ancient Greeks, who worked in athletics as they did in all their arts, for the greatest beauty and grace of movement. The Romans went into sports with a different object, more for the strength and spirit it produced.

It is not so with our modern games. Many of them, it is true, are played for strength, but surely not for health and beauty. Take for example two of our roughest modern sports, football and prize fighting. There are many persons who would not go to see a prize fight, but would stand and watch a foot-ball game, which is only a prize fight on a larger scale and in a little different form.

To be sure, we have only two or three of these rough games and we ought to be thankful that there are no more of them. But, on the whole, most of our modern games are very health-giving, provided they are played for the benefit they give, rather than the crowd who go to watch them. F. D.

### A N(ICE) EPISODE

The earth in robes of snow was laid,  
And paths of icy smoothness made.  
Thinking not of aught about me,  
Down a steep descent I strayed.

But what is that? Below the bank  
I caught a vision, and something sank  
And rose again, with uncertain mien  
To cross the slippery plank.

Immediately a hand so bare  
Made wild gyrations in the air.  
"Haste on!" I cried, "and aid  
A fellow mortal in despair."

I hastened toward the scene so rare,  
And from my heart I breathed a prayer  
That I might aid the unfortunate.  
But it was only a co-ed, fair.

Excited now my feet were light.  
I glided to the bottom quite  
Upon my back; then looked about,  
The fair co-ed was "out of sight."

W. E. B.

### Q. T. V. BANQUET

THE Q. T. V. banquet, held in Thompson Hall March 1, at the appropriate hour of 10 p. m., was thoroughly enjoyed by all its members. There were thirty who gathered around the festive board, each endeavoring to do justice to all spread before him.

At the close of the supper, Mr. E. P. Stone (toast-master for the evening) called for speeches and toasts from the different members. Among those who responded to the

call were Mr. J. Warren Smith and Dr. Austin Peters of Boston, Mr. Murrey of Orono, Maine, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Clarke from Amherst, Massachusetts. Our institution was represented by Professors Parsons, Wood, and Whitcher, Dr. Lamson, and Mr. D. E. Stone. Interesting responses were made by some of the students, and letters were read from many who were unable to be present.

### COLLEGE NEWS

MARCH, indeed, came in like a lamb. Who is able to tell of its going out?

Trow '95 and Dennett '97 spent Washington's birthday in Manchester.

Sprague '97 was taken sick and obliged to go home before the term closed.

E. R. Shaw '97 recently received a short visit from his father.

Some of the students took advantage of the nice weather during the middle of March to go sailing.

The northern lights were unusually brilliant on the night of February 22, foretelling the extreme cold weather that followed.

Only two men in college took advantage of the excursion to go to Boston.

Smith '97 cut his thumb badly on a circular saw in the shop. Kenney '97 met with the same experience. We have good saws at the shop.

Bartlett '97 received a visit from his sister.

L. H. Kittredge '96 is agent for the Columbia Bicycle.

The base-ball men were out doors for the first time March 10.

A game of base-ball was played town meeting day between nines captained by Professors Parsons and Whitcher, resulting in a score of 17 to 27, in favor of the latter.

Mrs. Pettee recently spent a week in town. She stopped with Mrs. Parsons, and was very cordially welcomed by all.

Professor Kingsbury invited his class in descriptive geometry to take tea at his house the first of the month.

A tea was given by Mrs. Murkland to the wives of the faculty in honor of Mrs. Pettee's visit.

Mr. G. C. Spratt has been at work for a few days putting in forty-five additional electric lights in the shop.

It has been thought that the president of the freshman class must be a believer in Coe-Education.

The first division in mathematics began trigonometry March 8.

The Culver Literary Society held an interesting meeting the first Friday of the month, at which time the young ladies took part for the first time. A short discussion took place on the question, "*Resolved*, That the world offers better opportunities to the professional man than to the business man."

At town meeting a committee was appointed to report on the advisability of lighting the streets by electricity.

The boarding-house kept by Mrs. Pike has been given up on account of her sickness.

A plank sidewalk has been laid between the depot and Nesmith Hall.

A committee appointed by the Y. M. C. A., consisting of Fuller, Bartlett, and Coe, are hard at work gathering the material for the next year's College Hand Book.

At the first meeting of the Choral Society, February 27, D. B. Bartlett was chosen president, Miss N. B. Bartlett vice-president, F. D. Fuller secretary, Dennett treasurer, President Murkland leader. The society will meet every Tuesday evening directly after the Y. M. C. A. prayer meeting.

There were ten persons united with the Congregational church the first Sunday in March. Among them, and connected with the college, were Professor and Mrs. Wood, F. D. Fuller, L. D. Hayes, Miss Mabel Hayes, Miss Abbie Chamberlin, A. H. Davis, and E. E. Russell.

A new postoffice has been placed in Thompson Hall for the use of the faculty. It is a great improvement over the old way of sorting the college mail.

The project of lighting the streets from the college shop does not gain ground very rapidly.



The Culver Literary Society will present a series of free lectures, during the spring term, by some of New England's best known speakers. The course will be open to all, and any lack of attendance will show the persons who do not appreciate such things. The lectures will be held every other week.

The professors as individuals expect soon to put in a telephone system connecting their houses with their offices at the college buildings.

The last vistinge of the old Thompson barn has been removed, numerous small trees cut down; making a great improvement in the appearance of the college grounds.

The second division of the freshman class took their examination in solid geometry March 10.

J. L. T. Shaw '97 has been absent from recitations several days on account of sickness.

It is thought by some that the task of drawing up constitutions is very fatal to the constitution of those involved.

President Murkland spoke at the dedication of the Congregationalist church at Raymond March 7.

The '97 class elected the same officers for the spring term.

Colburn '97 was called home on account of the sickness of his grandmother and will not return until next term.

Weather charts are placed in the reference room twice a day, and after

the interesting lectures we have had it would be well for all interested to study them.

At rhetoricals Wednesday, March 15, there was speaking by Gunn and Britton, reading by Kittredge, and a short talk by President Murkland.

It may be of interest to note that about twelve years ago an institute course was started in the college, at which one outside student was present; it was given up when Professor Sanborn went west to teach.

We are late in mentioning the fact but are proud to say that Mason '97 was patriotic enough to display a flag on Washington's birthday.

Bartlett '97 is gilding the radiators in Nesmith Hall.

The Y. M. C. A. Bible class met with Mrs. Murkland March 2 for the first of a series of talks and studies on the Jews.

The examination in drawing was on March 14. Mr. Hall will not be here next term but descriptive drawing will be taken up under Professor Kingsbury.

Professor Whitcher, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Teeple were chosen judges at the prize speaking of the Newmarket high school.

Several of the students took part in the drama, "The Boston Dip," given under the direction of the Durham band.

The officers of the Scientific Association have adopted the name of New Hampshire College Scientific Asso-

ciation, and the following officers have been elected: President, Professor C. H. Pettie; secretary and treasurer, G. L. Teeple; executive committee, president of the association, President C. S. Murkland, and Professor G. H. Witcher.

The candidates for the positions on the ball team began practising March 12 under the new management, and with the large amount of material we hope for a creditable ball team.

J. M. Menzies of Boston, who is superintendent of this department of the New England Telephone Company, was in town lately to talk with the professors in regard to connecting their houses with the main line.

The following officers were elected for the spring term by the Culver Literary Society: F. W. Howe, president; H. E. Hill, vice-president; Miss Abbie Chamberlin, secretary; H. W. Barney, treasurer.

J. H. Stevens, insurance agent of the town, had the state board of underwriters here to look over the fire department of the college. They tested the steam pump and the various hydrants, and were much pleased with the provision made against fire both in and outside the buildings but ordered more hose. The buildings were inspected, and they were much pleased with the institution.

During the cold days last month, Professor Parsons's hot-water boiler was affected, and left the household in a cool state until damages had been repaired by Dennett '97.

The Republican Press Association sent a photographer to take pictures of the college buildings for the new catalogue. Some of the boys in Nesmith Hall improved the opportunity to have their pictures taken.

The change in the constitution of the Athletic Association, adopted March 10, necessitated the choosing of new officers. F. W. Howe was chosen president; B. H. Brown, vice-president; E. H. Hancock, secretary; E. S. Whittemore, treasurer; E. R. Shaw, base-ball manager; H. W. Barney, foot-ball manager. The directors will be chosen separately by each class.

One of our ingenious freshmen recently discovered that the careful application of a cat, with long claws, to a cow's back gave him his exact length measured on the floor.

The new catalogues have arrived and present a neat and attractive appearance. The new cuts introduced have added much of this neatness and some changes will be noted, but each change is for the best advancement of the college and the student.

It was a graceful act of the Newington visitors, who attended the Institute course, to send a card of thanks to President Murkland, signed by twenty-four persons, expressing "thanks and gratitude for the pleasure and benefit afforded by the course of lectures." To appreciate the situation it must be understood that the parties came fifteen miles and many of them day after day.

## SCENES IN A COUNTRY POSTOFFICE

THERE is probably no town in the world that is too insignificant to have a postoffice of some description. If the town is small, the postoffice is in the principal store, this being the meeting place for all the people within the village limits.

From the time the postmaster opens the door, in the morning, to the time he closes it at night, there is a steady stream of people going in and out.

Let us station ourselves in some remote corner, and watch for a while.

The postmaster has just opened the morning mail, and a man on his way to work has come in to get his daily paper. A cheery good morning is his only salutation, and he goes quickly out to begin his daily work.

Next a lady enters, whose bowed form and furrowed brow betoken old age. She receives her weekly letter from her far-off son. Before she reaches the door, it is thrown open by a small lad, whose head barely reaches the counter. With a majestic smile, he demands "Mr. A——'s mail, please, sir." The postmaster looks to see who the important personage is, then gives him the desired mail.

A company of farmers now come in, talking excitedly, and as to-morrow is election day, the subject of conversation is, of course, political. In their enthusiasm they entirely forget to ask for their mail, but gather round the stove, as is the custom of all politicians who congregate in country stores. They seat themselves in various positions; some are in dan-

ger of falling over backwards, while others are resting their feet as near the top of the stove as possible. The orator makes frantic gestures, evidently trying by this means to impress upon his audience the fact that they should vote this or that ticket.

The next mail arrives, and the politicians forget the next day's work in reading their letters. By this time the office is well filled, each trying to get his mail first.

The faces of these people are a study as they pass out: some smiling, as they read happy news; others have their eyes filled with tears at sad tidings, while still others have a sadder look, for their hands are empty.

In the afternoon the office is surrounded by men whose grizzly hair shows that they have passed the working age; they talk of last year's crops, and tell stories. One by one they leave the office, until the clock strikes nine, when the last one disappears.

Here we leave them: the tired postmaster locks the door and goes home, leaving the office (which a short time ago was full of laughter and talking) to dreary darkness.

H. W. BARNEY '96.

Many of our colleges are beginning to realize the importance of journalism. Mr. James G. Bennett has donated \$1,000 to Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Columbia colleges and to the University of New York, to be invested and the interest thereof to be given as a prize in journalism.



## ALUMNI NOTES

'73—F. E. Eldredge is now in Posser, Washington.

'77—G. M. Holman has recently been elected superintendent and treasurer of an electric power plant at Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

'77—W. F. Flint is still in Winchester, New Hampshire, and sends to all, his faith in the College and ENAICHSEE.

'82—F. E. Thompson is at Davis, West Virginia.

'83—W. L. Whittier was in town during the Institute course. He was married last fall to Clara E. Dearborn, and is still living in Deerfield, New Hampshire.

'86—G. P. Wood has changed his place of residence to 325 North Charles street, Baltimore, Maryland.

'91—E. P. Stone has left the New Hampshire experiment station to go to Montpelier, Vermont, where he will work for the government, determining the maple sugar bounty. He will remain until June.

'93—O. W. James was in town March 1, to attend the Q. T. V. banquet.

The following addresses are wanted;

'78—E. E. Adams.

'83—La Forest J. Carpenter.

'83—U. D. Bristol.

'88—G. J. Sargent.

---

By vote of the faculty at Andover, the valedictory and salutatory addresses at their commencement exercises are to be abolished.

## NOTES FROM OTHER COLLEGES

A MUSEUM of Classical Archeology, costing \$20,000, has recently been dedicated to Cornell university.

Arrangements are being made for an intercollegiate prize speaking contest between Leland Stanford university and the University of California.

Students to the number of 18,950, have graduated from Harvard.

The alumni of Brown university number 4,200, of which less than half are living.

The University of Missouri has received from the state legislature, since February, 1891, by direct appropriation and interest on its endowments, \$1,525,000.

Among the colleges of England, not one publishes a college paper, while some 200 American colleges support college publications; this illustrates the superiority of American energy.

Oxford has an annual income of \$6,000,000.

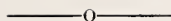
College sports have been forbidden at the University of Kentucky, on account of alleged gambling connected with them.

Money donated to Chicago university by John D. Rockefeller, amounts to \$3,209,000.

At Leland Stanford, the faculty have organized among themselves a base-ball nine, which has defeated every team the students have formed.

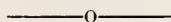
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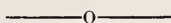
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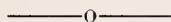
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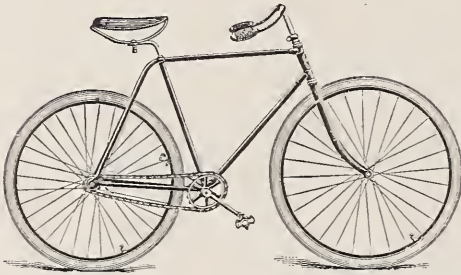
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# COLLEGE BULLETIN

## Q. T. V.

FRATERNITY MEETINGS, THURSDAY EVENINGS.

### BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

#### Western Division.

Trains leave Durham for

South and West.

5:57 A. M.

8:52

10:43

5:26 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

6:44 A. M.

2:56 P. M.

6:13 P. M.

East and North.

9:59 A. M.

2:55 P. M.

6:02

7:23

8:25 P. M.

### CULVER LITERARY SOCIETY.

7:00 p. m.

Friday, April 13; Friday, April 27;

Friday, May 11.

F. W. Howe. *Pres.*

Miss Abbie Chamberlain, *Sec.*

### CHAPEL EXERCISES.

Week-days at 12:07 m.

Sundays at 5:07 p. m.

## Y. M. C. A.

MEETINGS TUESDAY EVENINGS,  
7:15 P. M.

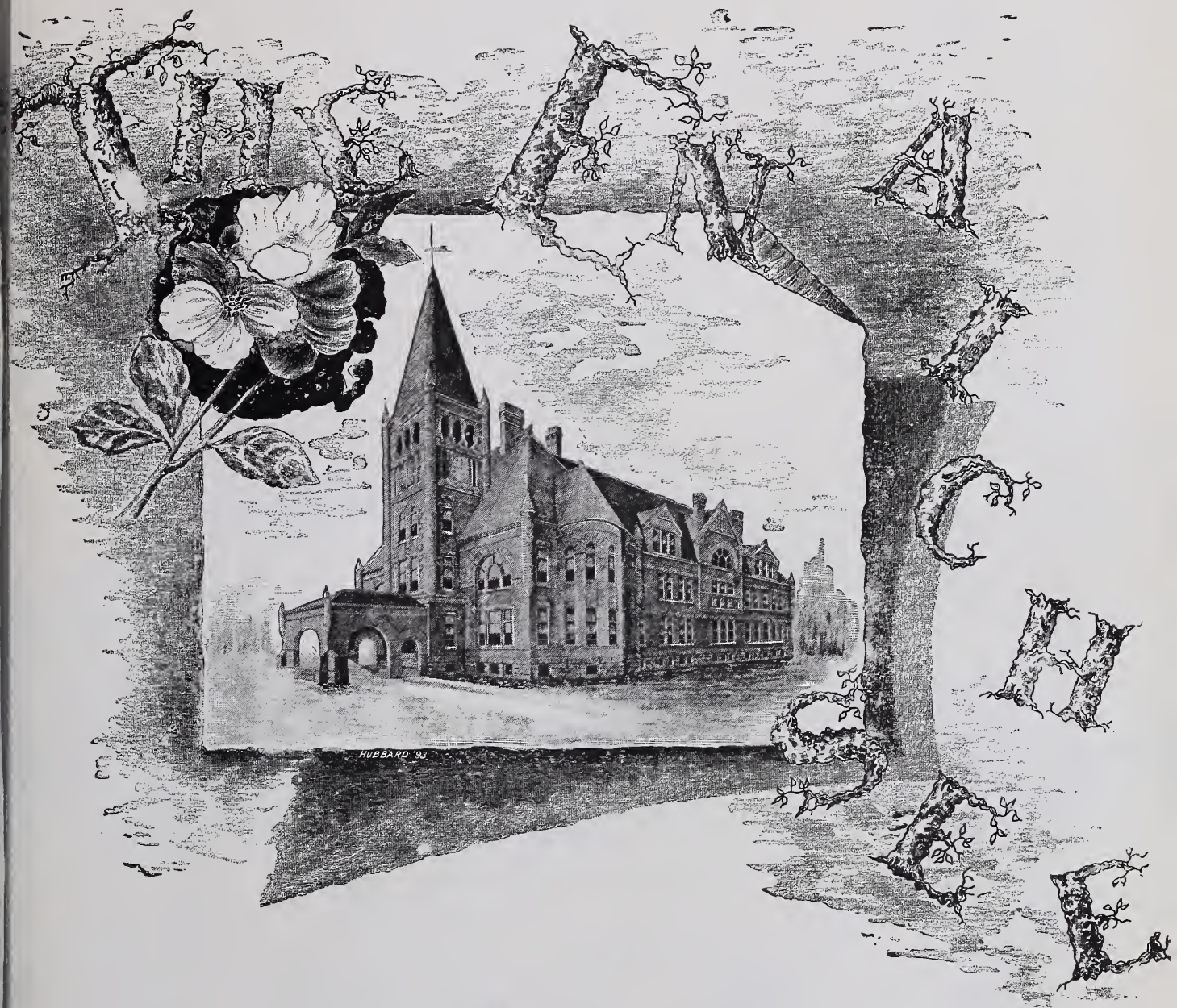
### TOPICS.

- April 3. The Need of Christians in Public Life, Col. 1: 14-22. F. S. ADAMS.
- April 10. What has Christianity done for our country? Ps. 33: 8-22. F. W. GUNN.
- April 17. Revivals, or occasional conversions? Which, or both? John 1: 43-51; Acts 13: 44-52. H. E. HILL.
- April 24. Necessary qualification for church membership. Mark 16: 14-16; Acts 2: 37-41. J. A. JANVIN.
- May 1. Promises to the persevering. Heb. 6: 15. L. D. HAYES.

### LIBRARY HOURS.

Saturday, 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.; other days, 4:00 to 5:00 p. m. Reference room, 9:00 to 12:00 a. m.; 1:30 to 5:00 p. m. Reading room, 9:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.





MAY, 1894

Vol. I

No. 8



# THE ENAIGHSEE

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THE ENAIGHSEE is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Entered in the Durham post-office as second-class mail matter.

TERMS: { \$1.00 per year.  
Single copy, 15 cents.

Contributions and subscriptions from the alumni are solicited. Send all contributions to the editor-in-chief, and address all communications concerning subscriptions or advertising to

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FRANK ALBERT DAVIS.

# The Enaichsee

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*Vol. I*

*May, 1894*

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*No. 8*

## THE COLLEGE OUTLOOK

AT a meeting of the Culver Literary Society, held the middle of last month, it was voted to change the name of the college paper to THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY. This issue completes the first volume. The next issue will have other changes besides the name. Although the new name may not be as acceptable to some of the students at first, yet we think that in the near future the change will be found, by all concerned, to be a very good one. We would be sorry to see any reputation that the paper may have gained under the name of THE ENAICHSEE lost; but there is no reason why this should happen, it being the old paper in a new form. It has also been thought that the paper can be enlarged, and it will be attempted. With the hearty help, as well as the encouragement, of all interested, the paper should have a successful future.

Some of the student organizations of this college seem to us to be conducted in a very fickle manner. This should be one of the things most dreaded by the college man. When a thing is not done right it should be corrected; but by all means let it be kept up, and in such a manner that there will be no doubt that something is being accomplished. There is a tendency on a part of some of the students to establish organizations on paper and let the matter rest there. The subject of base-ball is a case in point. We willingly acknowledge that at first the strength of the team would have been greatly impaired by having no person to fill with credit the position of pitcher, but now that the place can be filled, and in a satisfactory manner, the whole team should be enlivened and the work of the season vigorously pushed forward. If the present managers would unite their forces and go



in with a determination to win, much good would result. Another association is undergoing the process of coming to life, and we hope that with the aid of the lady students the Tennis Association may have a successful season.

\*  
\*      \*

For fear that the next paper having the commencement programme in it may not reach all in time, we will give in an unofficial way a programme as it is now expected to appear. Sunday morning, June 3, the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President Murkland. Monday evening there will be a discourse, given under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday morning there will be a trustees' meeting, Tuesday afternoon an alumni dinner, and Tuesday evening the prize speaking and reading will take place. Wednesday forenoon there will be the graduating exercises. An outside speaker will give the discourse of the day, instead of members of the graduating class.

\*  
\*      \*

A class of ten in the Non-resident Course in Agriculture was organized at Newington, April 17, by Professors Weed and Wood. The class is to be met by a member of the faculty every fortnight, and is the first distinctive step in the direction of University extension work which the College has yet taken. It is not improbable that other classes will be formed in neighboring towns; and that this feature

may develop into an important part of the work of the institution.

\*  
\*      \*

We notice the following in the *Manchester Weekly Union*, under the Odd Fellows' department, edited by Hon. Joseph Kidder:

An experience of nearly twenty years as secretary of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and a thorough familiarity with the aims and objects of the institution and its facilities for the thorough training of its students for the duties of practical life, induce the writer to commend in the strongest terms this institution of learning to the attention of Odd Fellows, for the education of their sons and daughters.

This will apply as well to members of any organization, and certainly the people who belong to no secret order would find it advantageous to send their children here for the reasons given above.

#### DISPERSION OF SPORES IN FERNS

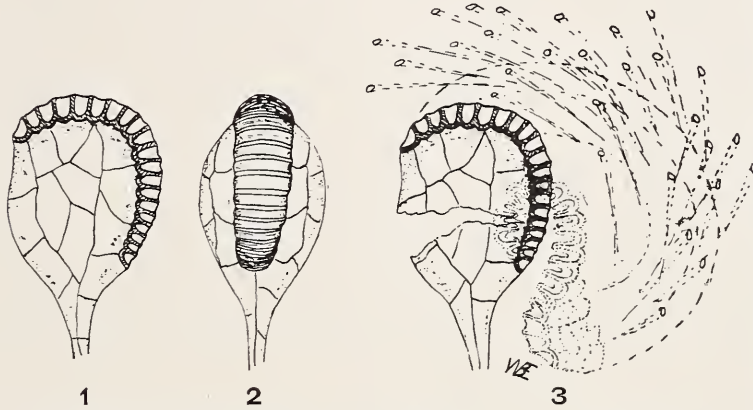
THE student of nature finds many curious provisions in the vegetable kingdom for the distribution of those life-germs which perpetuate the species. Our common ferns offer a very striking example. Ferns are naturally propagated by means of spores, as are all flowerless plants, and the ingenious method of dispersing these spores is of great interest, though not very generally understood. Fern-spores are enclosed in sporangia (spore-cases), which have the same general structure in the different species, though differing somewhat in form. This is a little sac or case, composed of a



single layer of cells, with an obovate and somewhat flattened form. It is usually stalked, but sometimes sessile. Upon the sporangium, and

time, are thrown in different directions, giving a very satisfactory result.

The same operations are repeated by the annulus, if moisture and heat are applied, and empty sporangia taken from herbarium specimens known to be twenty years old, performed with considerable activity. This curious and interesting operation is a very effective method for the dis-



Sporangium of *Adiantum*:—(1) Lateral view; (2) Dorsal view; (3) Everting of the annulus and dispersion of spores.

usually bordering it, is found a row of cells with walls irregularly thickened. This row of cells comprises what is called the annulus, and contains from twelve to twenty cells, the number varying in the different orders.

Evaporation takes place as the sporangium becomes mature, and it cracks open. The fissure appears in the side opposite the annulus, and extends fully across and reaches it; but the cells of the annulus are not ruptured, and remain intact. The annulus then begins to evert, and coils backward until the ends almost meet, carrying nearly all the spores in the free extremity. Then with a sudden snap it discharges the spores quite violently, and returns nearly to its normal position. The spores are completely or nearly all dispersed, and as they are separate and do not all leave the sporangium at the same

person of spores, and was first described by Prantl in 1879. Leclerc du Sablon also described it in 1885, and Prof. Geo. F. Atkinson of Cornell university explains it fully in his recent work.<sup>1</sup>

There seems to reside in the cells of the annulus some substance having a strong avidity for water. As the absorption of water takes place, a strong endosmotic pressure results, causing the air in the cells to be quickly absorbed by the water. Upon drying, the water is withdrawn and the cell walls are impermeable to air; the outside pressure causes an infolding of the thin dorsal membranes, and as a result the annulus is coiled in the opposite direction. When the water has nearly all evaporated, the air in solution is suddenly set free. This relieves the external pressure, and the annulus nearly assumes its former position.

W. E. BRITTON '93.

<sup>1</sup> Biology of Ferns.

## A VISION

'Twas only a summer day's dream.  
 I lay on a soft, mossy bank;  
 Watching a little brooklet,  
 As its ripples rose and sank.

Sudden there stood before me,  
 In the light of a stray sunbeam,  
 A fair and radiant maiden,  
 The like of whom never was seen.

Hair like the product of gold mine,  
 Her eyes were of heaven's own blue,  
 Form that a goddess would envy,  
 A smile that was pleasant and true.

Her step was the poetry of motion;  
 Her face was the fairest e'er seen.  
 Her voice like th' murmur of waters;  
 Of beauties the absolute queen.

It only lasted a moment,  
 Then the vision passed away;  
 But the spell it cast upon me,  
 Has lasted full many a day.

I never on earth may see her,  
 But I hope in a land more fair,  
 When I enter the gate of heaven,  
 To find her exalted there.

X. Z.

## FRANK ALBERT DAVIS

MR. FRANK ALBERT DAVIS, whose portrait we present in this issue of *THE ENAICHSEE*, was born in Lee, N. H., August 25, 1866. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, but later he attended school in Dover, N. H., where he prepared for college. In the fall of 1883 he entered the New Hampshire College at Hanover, and graduated in the class of '86 at the age of nineteen.

After graduating from college he taught school for several years, meeting with excellent success. Previous to giving up this profession he was principal of the high school at South Newmarket, New Hampshire.

In March, 1890, Mr. Davis entered the United States Signal Corps, where he remained until the weather service was taken away from the War department by act of congress and organized into the present Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, on July 1, 1891. At this time he received an appointment as observer in the weather bureau, and has served as such since that time. From the first he has been stationed in Boston, which has one of the principal weather bureau stations in the country.

On October 21, 1891, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Annabel Dimick, a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, and a lady of high literary and musical attainments.

## BOATING IN DURHAM

THE chief difficulty in taking a sail down the bay is the lack of decent boats. Another difficulty there is, and that is the scarcity of water at low tide, but this affects only those who do not know the "channel" (the water in which is about twelve inches deep). When we consider that the second impediment is one that confronts nine out of ten of the students, it will readily be seen that an ideal sail "down the bay and back" must be a rare occurrence indeed.

We have abundant examples of sails that were not ideal, and one has recently been well illustrated by the experience of three of our best sailors, an experience which combined sailing, rowing, and swimming, and we may also say diving. If we remember that

“variety is the spice of life,” we shall see that the ordinary trip “down the bay” is a well-seasoned experience.

Again, many of the students, including the writer, have felt the bracing and reviving sensation imparted by a swift sail down the bay, and have also felt another kind of bracing sensation, when the wind died down, and they were impelling the boat homeward by the strokes of rotten and superannuated oars, to stick on flats, run into sea-weed and snags, and to take numberless useless strokes on account of the remarkable steering of the man “who knew the channel.”

Let us consider for a moment the experience of the unsuspecting freshman who starts to explore the “bay.” He stops at the house of the owner of the boat (boat by courtesy), makes an arrangement for the afternoon with him, gets the sail and oars, and starts. On reaching the boat he finds it full of water and high and dry in the mud (the tide having gone out). Nevertheless, he is undaunted and sets to work to bail her out. In the course of half an hour she is bailed out, and taking off his shoes and hose, he starts to launch her; after sinking up to his knees in mud and nearly freezing (if it is spring), he is ready to start. When he has poled, rowed, and sailed to open water, through an endless channel, the wind comes up and he sails delightfully down the bay; the sun goes down, so does the wind, and when, after trials that would take a volume to describe, he reaches home, he resolves he has had enough of “down the bay,” only to go again two weeks later.

W. MASON '97.

#### LOVE OF COUNTRY IN A REPUBLIC

THE associations of time and place are the first which make an impression upon our minds. We note in childhood the rising and setting sun, the place where it first brightens the heavens and last sheds its light. We note the hour of the morning and evening meal, and the seats which the different members of the family occupy there. As we grow older we notice the hills and plains, meadows and forests, and learn to connect with them our experiences of pleasure and sorrow, hope and disappointment, love and fear.

In this principle of association, which, aside from the ties of relationship, constitutes the charm of home and is one of the strongest ties of which man is susceptible, akin to this, and founded on the same principle in human nature, is the love of country.

The associations of childhood, limited to the paternal roof or bounded by the garden gate, expand in youth and manhood until at last they comprehend in some sense the whole country in its length and breadth. It is true this cannot be formed by actual sight, yet to an ardent imagination the events which cause them, when presented with eloquence and enthusiasm, seem scarcely less vivid than the reality. And as one place after another is linked to the chain of associations by the story of deeds of valor or interest, the love of country grows stronger. It is true there are other causes, but they are probably all subordinate to this.



If such is the nature of the love of country, and such its relation to the love of home, we have at once a ready means of illustrating its various characteristics in different countries and situations.

We can imagine, if we have not felt, the different emotions with which a person regards a home that he can really call his own and another which he cannot. He hardly dares to let the associations of a real home cluster around the latter, lest they be rudely snatched away and he feel their loss too much. So with the love of country: the more you feel it is your own, the more you cherish the associations which excite their love, and it grows still stronger and deeper. Such, for clear reasons, is the case in a republic, far more than in any other form of government.

It is undoubtedly true that the proper development of one good quality will assist in the development of others: surely it will not dwarf them. So we believe that the love of country in a republic is strengthened by the development of those manly qualities incident to such a government.

In the first place, education is essential to its continuance and success. We often hear the remark that a certain people are unfit for self-government, and a moment's thought couples this remark with the fact of their ignorance. Add to this, that the most despotic governments have always the most ignorant subjects, and that as education increases new concessions of power are made to that people, and we think we show clearly

enough the connection between education and republican institutions.

But what has this to do with love of country? Much in every way, principally because the educated man possesses the ability of forming more associations than the ignorant one. Instead of seeing beauty in only one form he sees it in a hundred. While the ignorant man finds pleasure only in what affords profit or ministers to the appetites, the educated mind finds another world of beauty in the forests and brooks, mountains and valleys, and all the handiwork of nature.

Every intelligent man is excited to the love of country when he reads in history of the deeds of noble daring and heroism of his ancestors and the trials and dangers they endured for its sake; his heart kindles as he reads, and a feeling arises there of almost sacred veneration for the scene of these conflicts and victories.

Again: The importance with which every man is invested, as forming one of those who govern the nation, serves to create a feeling of manhood and independence, and eventually of love and gratitude to the country which has bestowed these rights upon him.

If he is a poor but deserving man whom his fellow-citizens have honored, he loves his country because it does not give that which true worth only merits to fancied distinctions of rank; whether he be rich or poor, he loves his country because it respects his manhood and neither flatters his pride nor degrades him below his true nobility.

But theories are worthless without

facts to prove them. Space, however, forbids more than a mere mention of them. The history of Switzerland, environed on every side by monarchies who would gladly have blotted it out of existence, the wars of France under the Republic against all Europe, and the grand uprising of twenty millions of freedmen in 1861, are facts known to all.

W. B. A.

### STUDENTS VERSUS FACULTY

A GAME of ball was played Saturday, April 21, between the college base-ball nine and a team composed of members of the faculty. It being the first game of the season a large number were present to witness the contest, and although a heavy shower came up in the third inning the interest did not abate, and even the ladies did not abandon the grounds.

The game was called at 3:35, the faculty taking their "outs." They presented a very good appearance, some of them being very neatly dressed, Professor Pettee particularly should be mentioned, with his white hat and sash, bordered and trimmed with blue, and his good work on second was much applauded and well deserved. Professor Whitcher did good work as pitcher until his arm gave out, when President Murkland exchanged places with him. The pitchers were well supported by Professor Parsons behind the bat, dressed in a neat bicycle suit.

The first inning was very close, standing four to three in favor of the students, and up to the fourth inning it

looked as though the faculty would follow the example of those of other colleges; but they gave out on the commencement of the fourth inning, having held the students down to nine scores, they having seven. Rain fell so fast only straight balls could be pitched, the students piled up eight runs and the game was practically won. Two innings more were played, but the playing on both sides did not change the result much.

There were only a few accidents. Professor Wood barely escaped injury by having a foul ball knock off his hat. Catcher Trow had a thumb injured by a bat swung for a three-base hit. Errors were numerous and rather costly on both sides, made mostly by wild throws. Passed balls were few and not costly.

It is hoped that another game may be played soon and on a better day, both sides being very confident.

Below will be found a partial statement of the game:

#### STUDENTS.

	A. B.	R.	B. H.	E.	A.
Young, l. f.	5	5	4	0	0
McKenna, 2 b.	5	2	1	3	1
Hancock, 3 b.	5	3	4	1	1
Trow, c.	5	2	2	1	1
Bartlett, c. f.	3	2	1	1	1
Dennett, p.	3	2	1	1	0
Coe, r. f.	3	1	1	0	0
Eastman, s. s.	4	1	1	1	0
DeMerritte, 1 b.	4	1	1	1	0
Carlton, r. f.	1	0	0	1	0
	38	19	16	10	4

#### FACULTY.

Whitcher, p., 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Parsons, c.	4	2	3	1	0
Murkland, 3 b., p.	3	2	3	2	0
Kingsbury, 1 b.	3	2	0	1	0
Teeple, s. s.	3	2	2	1	0
Pettee, 2 b.	3	0	1	2	1
Wood, l. f.	3	0	1	0	0
Fuller, c. f.	3	1	1	0	0
Lamson, r. f.	2	0	0	1	0
Stone, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0
	28	9	12	9	2

Three-base hit, McKenna; two-base hits, Kingsbury 2; Hancock, Murkland, Teeple, and Dennett, 1; umpires, Howe and Smith. Time, two hours.

## A VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD

DURING my last vacation I, in company with a cousin, visited Charlestown navy yard. We arrived at the city about ten o'clock, and at once started for the yard. A stranger would have some difficulty in finding an entrance, but with good courage and perseverance there will be no such difficulty. On entering the gate a sentinel approached us with fixed bayonet and asked us what our business was there. Finding that we were there merely for the purpose of seeing the yard, he allowed us to pass.

The first building we entered was the machine shop, where engines and various other machines are made for ships; the shop is a large stone building, three stories high, and covering an immense area of ground. Some of the machinery is very complicated, but the men all seem to be skilled workmen; they are not allowed to converse with the visitors who pass through the shop. After looking through this building, we passed into the store-house where the supplies are kept; we found nothing of interest in this building except the part partitioned off and used as the brig.

From this building we went on board a war vessel, where we were cordially received and shown through the vessel, the workings of the different guns, the process of loading and firing them being explained to us. We arrived on board just in time to see dinner served; clam chowder and dry bread seemed to be the prin-

cipal articles of food for that day. After seeing the dining-room we were shown the sleeping apartment of cadets and officers; these were only hammocks suspended from hooks, immediately opposite the officers' cabin.

When we had seen the entire ship, the cadet who served as guide, led us back to the main deck. We then went ashore in the boat that carries passengers to and from the vessel, and it is one of the most interesting features of the place. This boat is propelled by means of a crank, turned by men, which winds up and unwinds a heavy rope stretched from shore to vessel. We next visited the rope-walk, which is one of the principal attractions; the building is 1,350 feet in length, and we went the entire length of it, walking beside the machine which made the rope, and watching the threads enter the machine and come out in the form of ropes.

We finally took our departure, leaving behind us a sight that will be long remembered.

H. W. B. '96.

We clip the following in regard to one of our graduates of '88 from the *Hanover Gazette* of April 6:

The marriage of Margaret Hayes and Edwin David O'Gara took place yesterday at 9 a. m., at St. Dennis's church, Reverend Father Eagan performing the ceremony. The church was well filled, among those present being Hon. Hiram Hitchcock of New York, Mrs. B. D. Howe, Mrs. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Carter, Mr. George Hitchcock, Professor J. V. Hazen, Miss Howe, and Professor and Mrs. Hitchcock. The happy couple left on the 12:20 train for a short wedding journey.



## COLLEGE NEWS

HAYES '97 and Miss Mary Bartlett have been assisting the secretary of the faculty in sending off circulars and catalogues.

The Christian Endeavor society gave a sociable recently.

Professor Pettee made a short visit home, commencing on Fast day.

Secretary N. J. Bachelder was in town a few days ago.

The Board of Control of the Experiment Station held a meeting in Thompson Hall, April 5.

Several of the students remained in town during vacation; part of them worked for the college.

D. A. Wheeler '96 has changed his residence from Main street, and can now be found at Nesmith Hall.

Caverno '95 has had some serious trouble with his eyes.

Will all who have not paid their subscriptions please see to it at once?

President Murkland has been away giving lectures several times each week in various places, and has engagements for many more addresses during the next few weeks.

Members of the Scientific Association are much interested in the telephone business.

Fuller '92 is in charge of the weather observations at the experiment station.

Professor Pettee spent his vacation in Hanover; Mr. Teeple and Professor Kingsbury in Boston.

Members of the Board of Control have been making needed improvements on the college farm, in the way of trimming up the apple trees.

Another buzz-saw victim is McKenna '97.

Bicycles have been in use since the middle of March.

Professor Whitcher says the various things planted on the 20th of March are doing well.

Miss Mabel E. Bunker spent her vacation in Boston.

A birthday party was given by Hayes '97 to his friends and those students who were here during the vacation.

Hill '95 spent his vacation at his home, in Plainfield, Vt.

The following persons have been chosen to contest for the prizes on the 5th of June: Reading, Coe, J. L. T. Shaw, Bartlett, Miss Bunker, Miss Chamberlin, and Miss M. B. Bartlett; speakers, Kittredge, Adams, Britton, Gunn, and Trow.

A short time since five of our students hired a hack to take them down to a show in Dover. When within a mile and a half of their destination a nut was lost and a wheel came off. The nut could not be found. However, they got a farm cart and proceeded, but could not be induced to return until daylight.

The sophomore class began their field work in surveying the middle of April.

Forristall '97 reported good sleighing in Coös county during vacation, and came back leaving the weather at 20° below zero.

The Rules and Regulations of the college have been printed in neat pamphlet form and can be had at the president's office.

Commencing with the spring term all students must register at the office of the president.

A good deal of time was made up by students at the shop during vacation.

The weather flags have been so arranged as to give us predictions of the weather for two days.

Trow '95 returned to college by way of Bunker Hill.

Some of the students spent a very pleasant evening with Miss Mathes and her friends making molasses candy.

Russell, DeMerritte, and Given, all '97 men, went for a sail down the bay early in the season, and having forgotten to sit in the bottom of the boat were obliged to swim ashore in very cold water.

McKenna '97 has invented a quick process of straining milk. All the apparatus required is the strainer and a jack-knife.

Gunn '94 and Britton '95 returned from their vacation partly by rail and partly by foot. Hunt '97 also walked part way to break the monotony.

Rev. Dr. Hall conducted chapel exercises Sunday, April 8. It was

remarked that it was the first chapel exercise at which the co-educational part of the institution was not represented. The bad weather was the cause of this.

Work on the athletic grounds has begun again and we will soon have a good and convenient field.

Five students recently went to Durham Point to a sociable and report a very pleasant time.

E. S. Whittemore gave a sugar party to the students and faculty, on the 7th of April, at Grange Hall.

Mr. Davis, who has been living in Dover all winter, is now rooming at Professor Kingsbury's.

The class in American literature consists of a representative from each class in college.

E. H. Forristall, while running, sprained his ankle, causing him to limp for a few days.

F. W. Howe '94 has sold his interest in the book-store to H. W. Barney.

One of the unoccupied rooms on the second floor of Thompson Hall has been given for the use of THE ENAICHSEE until it will be needed for college work.

Eastman '97, the base-ball captain, sprained his ankle while practising and was confined to his room for a number of days.

A tennis association was formed the middle of last month; E. H. Hancock president, and D. B. Bartlett secretary.

An invitation was extended to the students by the Christian Endeavor society of Lee to attend a sociable given by them. Twenty persons responded and had a very enjoyable evening.

One of the young ladies in college ordered five pounds of sugar, and upon reaching home, found that she had got the same bulk of grass seed.

Two new men have taken the place of Mr. D. E. Stone and Mr. Pike on the station farm.

Work among the students intending to compete for the prizes in oratory and reading has begun. The three upper classes will compete for prizes in speaking and the freshmen for reading.

Professor Parsons gave a sugar party to the students in the Chemical Course recently.

More than half of the freshmen class are taking botany.

Mr. E. M. Lyon of Springfield, Mass., has been in town looking for agents to sell books during the summer vacation. He has secured quite a number of the students to work for him.

Adams '95 went to Amherst, Mass., last month to represent the Y. M. C. A. at the presidential conference of the colleges of the eastern section of the United States.

J. T. Sprague '97 received a short visit from his sister and niece, Mrs. W. H. Symonds and Miss Helen Symonds.

Britton '95 has been at work sending off the last Experiment Station bulletins.

One of our early risers reports that the students who went to Newmarket to attend the Fast Day ball did not get back until five o'clock the next morning.

A large amount of hose has arrived and been placed in the different college buildings, where in case of fire it can be used at a moment's notice. Also a very complete and serviceable hose carriage, with five hundred additional feet of hose, which can be attached to the various hydrants outside. A fire company is soon to be organized.

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#### COLLEGE EXCHANGES

We notice among many of the college papers from the South and West, a great many local jokes and comments that are not to be commended. They take away much of the dignity that the college paper should possess. Such things would be better confined to literary societies and papers published for the sake of getting off grinds.

The *Kentucky College Cadet* is a monthly visitor and would have more readers were it in magazine form.

The *Pratt Institute Monthly* comes to us regularly; it ranks among the first as regards its literary standard.

The *Cadet Review* of the Maryland state college is a paper just started. We will take much interest in watching its progress.



The *Smith College Monthly* is of commendable size, neat and attractive, and of the highest literary standing. It can be called one of the most praiseworthy of our exchanges.

The *Athenaeum* of the West Virginia university is always gladly received; it presents a pleasing display of wit and humor, as well as a good variety of literary matter.

*Aggie Life* of the Massachusetts state college reaches us twice monthly, and has a large number of editorials and some literary matter.

The *Cadet* of the Maine state college is one of our neighboring papers and we wish them good success.

The *University Argus* of Missouri is one of the largest of the papers, and one which represents the interests of that university very well.

The *Tennessee University Student* is one of our largest sized exchanges,

and is almost a magazine, from a literary stand-point.

The *W. P. I.* of Worcester Polytechnic Institution is a very good paper and worthy of the school it represents.

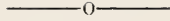
We would suggest that the *New Mexico Collegian* devote more space to literary matter.

Other exchanges are,—*Delaware College Review*, *College Reflector* of Mississippi, *Grey Jacket* of Virginia, *The Battalion* of Texas; also numerous academy papers, which deserve credit.

Among our exchanges we have two weekly papers, *The Industrialist* and *The Wooster Voice*. The former has a very large number of persons on the editorial board, who with the assistance of the faculty get out a very high-class paper. The latter is also a very fine weekly, with a large assortment of interesting news.

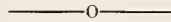
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CONCORD, N. H.

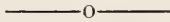


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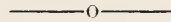
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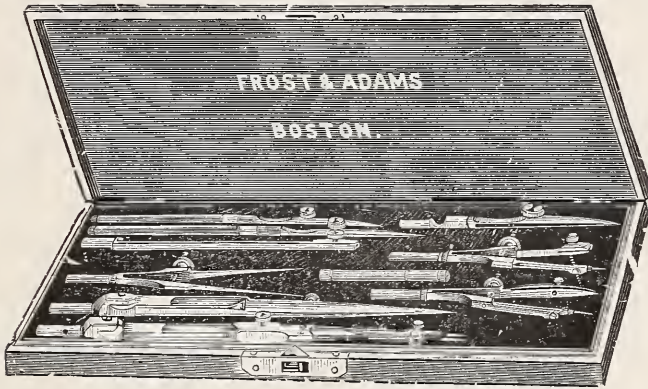
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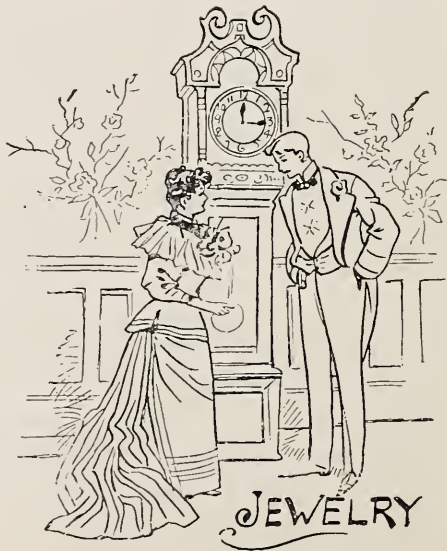
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# COLLEGE BULLETIN

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## Q. T. V.

FRATERNITY MEETINGS, THURSDAY EVENINGS.

### BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

#### Western Division.

Trains leave Durham for

South and West.

5:57 A. M.

8:52

10:43

5:26 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

6:44 A. M.

2:56 P. M.

6:13 P. M.

East and North.

9:59 A. M.

2:55 P. M.

6:02

7:23

8:25 P. M.

### CULVER LITERARY SOCIETY.

7:00 p. m.

Friday, May 11; Friday, May 25.

F. W. Howe, *Pres.*

Miss Abby Chamberlin, *Sec.*

### CHAPEL EXERCISES.

Week-days at 12:07 m.

Sundays at 5:07 p. m.

## Y. M. C. A.

MEETINGS TUESDAY EVENINGS,

7:15 P. M.

### TOPICS.

May 8. Who is my neighbor, and what does he need? Neh. 3:23-30; Luke 10:25-37.  
A. H. DAVIS.

May 15. Why begin a Christian life? John 3:3; I Tim. 4:8.  
F. D. FULLER.

May 22. Why confess Christ before the world? Matt. 10:32.  
J. W. COE.

May 29. How can common life be God-like? Col. 3:12-17; Jas. 1:21-27. F. W. GUNN.

### LIBRARY HOURS.

Saturday, 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.; other days, 4:00 to 5:00 p. m. Reference room, 9:00 to 12:00 a. m.; 1:30 to 5:00 p. m. Reading room, 9:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.











